TURF HORSES FOR SALE.—"The Exile" a dark Grey Arab, stands 14 hds. 2 inches high, 6 years old, has started eleven times and been beaten once only.

"Abbotsford" a Chesnut Arab with white legs, stands 14 hds. 1¼ inches high, 6 years old, a winner of several races.

A Grey Arab Colt 4 years old, a maiden of considerable promise.

Prices and other particulars to be learned on application by letter post paid, addressed E. C D. Poonah Post Office.—Poonah, 23d February 1839.

LOTTERY ON RUPEES, 10,000.

A LOTTERY on the above amount will Shortly be in the course of Subscription, upon the following Scheme.

1	Prize of Rupees		2,000
1	"	"	1,000
1	"	"	500
2	Prizes of Rupees	250 each	500
4	"	125 "	500
4	"	100 "	400
15	"	50 "	750
20	"	40 "	800
40	"	30 "	1,200
94	"	25 "	2,350
182	Prizes or less than three Blanks to a Prize.		Rs. 10,000

1st. 500 Tickets at 20 Rupees each, half tickets at 10¼ Rupees.

2nd. A deduction of 10 per cent will be made upon all prizes.

3rd. The first drawing will take place, if sufficient encouragement be extended to the Projector, (who is a European resident of this place) on the 15th of May next.

4th. There will be two day's drawing, 250 tickets to be drawn on each day---the second to take place on the 22nd of the same month.

5th. The amount of Prizes will be paid six days after the drawing of the Lottery shall have been concluded.

6th. No Prize tickets will be discharged unless presented for payment within six months from the conclusion of the drawing of the Lottery.

☞ Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.---Bombay, 26th Feb. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day the 26th February, at 11 A. M. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned, viz:—Unbleached Long Cloth, Flowered Lenoes, a quantity of Gauze Flannel of different qualities, Blankets, Men's and Boy's Hats, Brown Windsor Soap, the remains of an Invoice of Cashmerets, Glass Ware, Household furniture and Sundries.

AT NOON.

A quantity of Port Wines in Bottles, and Sherrry in Hogsheads and Butts, and

AT 1 P. M.

A Chesnut Shigram Horse—A grey Galloway; a grey Saddle Horse rising 5 years old, a bay Buggy or Saddle Horse, a Bay Poney a Palanquin, three Baggage Ponies—two Greyhounds, and a flock of Bengal Goats.

Bombay, 26th February 1839.

FOR SALE "ON COMMISSION."

A Field Officers Tent, Bichoba and Necessary Tent—Price	Rs.	200
An Excellent Double Poled Tent of a particular construction, adapted for pitching and covering in on the Mahablushwur Hills, Price	Rs.	300
A double barrelled Gun by *Williams* (late foreman to *Purday*) in excellent order and case complete	"	350
A Rifle by the same Maker in case	"	350
A Highly finished French Rifle by "Chaubert" in case	"	350
A Handsome set of Jackwood Dining Tables in three pieces	"	80

Apply to BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.---Bombay, 26th Feb. 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 4th proximo at their rooms, a variety of articles consisting of Glass and Queen's Ware, Books, Tables, Chairs, Cots, China Sugar Jars, Iron Treasure Chests, Carpets, Mats, a small Pocket Sextant by Cary—a square Pianoforte, Child's Carriage, Double Poled Tent, Palanquin, Wearing apparel &c. &c. particulars will appear in future papers.—Bombay, 26th Febrnary 1839.

FOR SALE.—A. Neat newly painted Buggy, with Hood in excellent repair and Arab Horse and harness Complete, for.....600 Rupees.

For further particulars apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines, viz.

Destournals, Co's. Claret	at Rs	25 ₰	dozen.
Pomys Medoc	at "	14 ₰	ditto.
Keirs and Co's. Madeira	at "	575 ₰	Pipe.
	and at "	275 ₰	hhd.
Murdoch, Shortridge and Co's. ditto	at "	500 ₰	Pipe.
Pale Sherry from R. Bowman	at "	375 ₰	hhd.
Champaign from Escombe and Sidebotham, in 3 dozen cases	at "	36 ₰	dozen.

Bombay, 26th February, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 26 FEBRUARY, 1839. NO. 3217.

MILLINERY, DRESS, AND CORSET MAKING.—MRS HYNES (late Evans,) begs to intimate to the Ladies of Bombay and Out-Stations, that any orders with which she may be favored in the above line, will be punctually attended to, and on very moderate terms.—

Colaba.---Third house from the Velard.

N. B. Materials furnished, or Ladies own materials made up.

SALE BY AUCTION.—ON Monday the 4th March, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale, at his, Residence near the Cooperage, the neat and modern Household furniture Plate, Plated Glass and queens Ware of Captain SINCLAIR, (leaving the Presidency), consisting of Table, Desert and Tea Spoons, and Forks, Candlesticks, Breakfast and Dinner Sets, rich cut Decanters, Claret, Wine and Champagne Glasses, (latest fashion) toilet Bottles, Argand and Vase Lamps, richly carved Blackwood and Jackwood Tables and Couches, easy and other Chairs, Screens, and a variety of other useful Articles.

AT NOON, the Bungalow as it stands complete with Punkahs, Cheks, and Mats; it is situated in an extensive compound in a very desirable part of the Esplanade with occupancy from the 10th Proximo to the 10th of June.

No Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 1st Proximo.

FOR SALE.—On Commission, an Elegant assortment of Bronze and Marble Inkstands, Japan Cases, and Paper Boxes of various sizes, with Parsons Patent Locks, and Gentlemens Dressing Cases, Spice boxes. &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A Fine fast trotting strong Grey Buggy Horse, well broken to Harness, aged about 6½ years.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

SADDLERY.—MESSRS ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received and exposed for sale, an Invoice of Saddlery, from the well known maker "*Pitts*" of a particularly light and fashionable description, consisting of Plated Carriage Harness, Black, Plated, and Brass mounted Gig Harness, Ladies and Gentlemens Saddles, Superior cord bridles and Martingales; Buggy, Hunting, and Ladies Twig Whips.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have now for sale on Commission, 3 double barrelled Guns, a superior Rifle, a Pair of double barrelled Pistols, 2 pair of Pocket Pistols, all fitted up in cases complete, made by *Mills and Sons*, whose Guns are much esteemed for correctness of bore and lightness.

ALSO several Guns by Forsyth and Manton.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1839.

No. 116.—The following temporary arrangements made in the Scinde field Force, are confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. B. Woosnam, to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee, to the Artillery with the Scinde Field Force, from the 23rd ultimo, the date of Lieutenant W. C. Say's departure from Tatta on sick certificate.

Lieutenant G. A. Shaw, of the 22nd Regimnnt N. I., to act as Adjutant to the left wing of that Regiment now in Camp Bominacote, from the 28th ultimo.

No. 117.—Captain C. H. Wells, of the 26th Regiment N. I., received charge of the Commissariat Department at Belgaum, from Captain M. W. Hart, on the 21st ultimo.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their Rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Brevet Colonel T. Morgan, of the the 17th Regiment N. I.—Date of arrival at Bombay 4th February 1839,

Captain J. E. Lang of the 20th Regiment N. I. Do. do..

Brevet Captain C. N. Prior, of the 21st Regiment N. I. Do. do.

Lieutenant R. Travers, of the 23rd Regiment N. I Do. do.

Lieutenant G. Rippon, of the 21st Regiment N. I. Do.

Lieutenant M. Wyllie, of the 8th Regiment N. I.---6th February 1839.

Assistant Surgeon D. Fraser, of the medical Establishment.—4th Do. do.

Assistant Surgeon D. Clarke, of medical Establishment. Do.

No. 120.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant W. R. Simpson, of the 17th Regiment N. I. to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of that Regiment, from the 1st to the 31st January last, vice Lieutenant Burnes.

Surgeon W. Erskine, of the Recruit Depot, to receive medical Charge of the medical Store Depot, Staff, and Details at Poona, from the 1st January last, from Surgeon Howison.

No. 121—Lieutenant W. B. G. Blenkins, of the 6th Regiment N. I. is appointed Staff Officer to the Detachment at Balmeer, from the 2nd instant, in succession to Lieutenant Hay resigned the appointment.

No. 122—The leave on medical certificate granted to Lieutenant D. E. Mills, of the 19th Regiment N. I. Deputy Paymaster at Deesa, by G. G. O. of the 19th December last and extended on the 21st ultimo, is further prolonged until the 1st of March next.

No. 123—The Division Order by Major General R. A. Wills, Commanding Northern Division of the Army, under date the 2nd instant appointing the assistant Adjutant General Northern Division of the Army, to assume charge of the Assistant Quarter Master General's Office, from the 17th January 1839, until further orders, is confirmed.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD K. C. B.

20th February 1839.

Captain W. J. B. Knipe of the 17th Regiment N. I. being reported fit for duty, is directed to join his station.

21st February 1839.

The following Officer has leave of absence:—

15th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. F. Cormack, from 1st March to 31st March, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

22nd February 1839

Surgeon R. Barra is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion Artillery, as a temporary measure, and Surgeon Anderson is directed to assume medical charge of the whole of the Artillery and Golundauze at Ahmednuggur, until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

8th Regt. N. I.—Captain A. S. Hawkins, from 1st March to 31st March on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay

Nat Vetn Batn.---Lieut. F. Ashworth, from 20th March, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

NOTICE.

The post Master General begs to notify, that a Mail for dispatch to Bushire, by Her Majesty's Brig Algerine, will be closed at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

E. E. ELLIOT.---*Post Master General.*

Bombay, Genl. Post Office Monday, 25th February 1839.

BOMBAY

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday February 23rd 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

A combination of circumstances, the embarrased state of the Opium trade, the draught under which several important sections of the provinces are suffering and the unsettled states of the Countries on the Indus is keeping our market depressed in a state of inactivity.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Considerable excitement prevailed in the Market on Friday and Saturday last, or the day and the day following the Steamer's arrival, and many small purchases were made at higher prices than were current previously for the English market, yet as a whole the quantity brought was not large, but the same effect was produced as if it had been so. Since the beginning of the week the market has been more quiet and prices have again a tendency to droop and which the pressure on the money market will assist in confirming. The present price of new Surat, Broach and Jumbooseer is Rs 144 ₰ Candy at which there are few takers. New Bharsee and Dholera are held at Rs 129 to Rs 131 ₰ Candy.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—Some small sales have been during the week at Rs 695 to Rs 700 ₰ chest but too unimportant to releive the market.

PEPPER.—Both Malabar and Bhutkola are in good demand and the stocks are moderate. The former may be purchased at Rs 73 and the latter at Rs 78 ₰ Candy.

GINGER (*Malabar*).—Is in little demand and the market is well supplied. Prices are steady at Rs 32 ₰ Candy

CARDAMOMS.—Prices have undergone no change and the market is well supplied, Komptah being procurable at Rs 12 and Malabar at Rs 20 ₰ manud.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE. (*Mocha*).—There is at present none in the market but native vessels are shortly expected.

WOOL.—The stock at present is small and mostly inferior. 300 cuppas of variaus sorts have lately been purchased at Rs 117 to Rs 132 ₰ Canday.

GUM ARABIC (*Maculla*).—Is procurable at Rs 22 to Rs 23 ₰ cwt. and, and the stock is considerable.

DO. ANIME.—The stock in the market is getting low, and fresh supplies are not expected until April or May next.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

CAMPHIRE.—The stock in market is estimated at about 300 chests, and the article is in fair demand at Rs 25 ₰ Maund.

CASSIA.—Is becoming scarce and prices have risen to 92 reas ₰ lb.

SUGAR CANDY.—Is rising and is now saleable at 6 ¾ ₰ Maund.—Manila Sugar is being retailed at Rs 2. 12 to Rs 2. 13. annas ₰ Maund, but much of what was imported about two months ago has been shipt for England.—Some sales of Siam Sugar have recently been made at Rs 4. and 2 annas and Rs 4 ₰ Maund.

EUROPE GOODS.

CANVAS (*blchd.*) 180 bolts have been sold. @ Rs 23 to 24 ₰ bolt.

BEER.—Is in good demand and little or none is in importers hands. The favorite makers produce, Allsopp and Bass will probably command Rs 100 ₰ hhd. for the first arrivals.

BRANDY.—The market is well supplied but prices are maintained at Rs 2 and 6 annas ₰ old gallon for Brandies of good quality

GIN.—Is scarce in the market and prices are nearly the same as that of Brandy.

OILMANS STORES.—Are in fair request at 20 ₰ cent advance. —Cheese are saleable at Rs 1. 10 to Rs 1¾ lb. and Hams at 10 to 14 annas, those coming from London having the preference to importations from the outports.

WINES.—With the exception of Port are in little demand and the consumption of it is limited.

METALS—

IRON BAR (*English*).—A sale of 600 candies was made yesterday at Rs 43½ ₰ Candy being 8 annas above the last sale effected.

Do. Do. (*Swedish*).—At present importers hold none, and the retail merchants stocks are very reduced. The nominal price for a good assortment to a moderate extent is about Rs 65 ₰ Candy.

DO. SHEET.—Is in fair demand and prices have improved a little whilst the stock is not heavy.

DO. HOOP.—Is in less enquiry and the stock is ample. The present price is about Rs 8. ₰ Cwt.

DO. NAIL ROD SQUARE.—Is in good demand at Rs 54 to Rs 55 ₰ Candy and the stock is light.

DO. DO. ROUND.—Prices are Rs 1 to Rs 2 ₰ Candy. above square but the demand is at all times less and the consumption limited. The supply in the market is moderate.

STEEL (*Swedish*).—Both kit and faggot are in good demand at Rs 12 ₰ Cwt, and stocks are light. Importers hold none.

LEAD PIG.—Is much wanted and at the present there is almost none in the market.

DO. SHEET.—Owing to the scarcity of Pig is in fair demand but not being suited to the same purposes is always in less enquiry.—The stock at present is moderate.

DO. RED.—Stocks are very low and prices nearly nominal none being in importers hands.

DO. WHITE.—Very little of good quality is offering for sale and supplies are wanted. Prices are nominally Rs 15 ₰ Cwt.

SPELTER.—Continues in fair enquiry at Rs 13 ₰ Cwt. and no considerable stock is held in the bazar.

QUICKSILVER.—The market has been almost entirely cleared, and arrivals in small quantities at intervals will likely command high prices.

TIN PLATES.—Are still in little enquiry notwithstanding the lightness of the stock. Prices have however improved and sales have recently been made at Rs 20 ₰ box.

COPERAS.—Has fallen consequent on arrivals to Rs 5 ₰ Cwt.

COPPER.—Stocks with the exception of Sheathing are comparatively light, but prices are without improvement particularly for tiles which will not command more than Rs 50 ₰ Cwt. Of Rods and Nails there is no stock.

COCHINEAL.—The present price is about Rs 4¼ ₰ lb and the stock is small, but large supplies are looked for and prices have a tendency to go down.

SAFFRON.—The present stock is small but the demand is moderate.—Prices vary from Rs 12 to Rs 12½ ₰ lb.

YARN MULE.—

The stock is large particularly of low numbers and at present the demand is very moderate.

WATER TWIST—

Is in better enquiry. The present prices are for No. 20, 8¼ annas, No. 30, 9¾ annas and No. 40, 11 annas ₰ lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Sales of Four ₰ Cent of 1832 | 33 were made in the end of the past and early in the present week at Rs 101 & 14 annas to Rs 102 ₰ 100 Siccas, which are the lowest prices which the stock has yet reached in this market. Four ₰ Cents of 1835 | 36 are more saleable at 2½ to 2¾ ₰ Cent discount. Five ₰ Cents of 1825 | 26 are in fair enquiry at Rs 108½ to Rs 110½ ₰ 100 Siccas, and of 1829 | 30 at Rs 110½ ₰ Siccas. No Book Debt Stock is offering for sale.

BILLS ON CANTON.—We have heard of no recent transactions but drawing rates against Cotton shipments have undergone no material alteration, and are procurable as Rs 207 to Rs 208 ₰ 100 Dollars at 90 days sight.

DO. ON CALCUTTA.—Are in more enquiry and 60 days sight Companys bills have been sold during the week at Rs 1 and 10 annas premium.—The high exchange in England of 2s | 1½ ₰ Rupee is likely to check supplies of such drafts.

DO. ON MADRAS.—Are not much enquired for. The present price at 30 days sight to sell is Rs 100 to Rs 100½ ₰ 100.

DO. ON LONDON.---We hear of few negotiations, and although an advance on present rates seems to be expected none has yet been established.---Some bills on Liverpool payable in London have been sold during the week at 2s | 2¼*d* ₰ Rupee at 6 months sight.---There are few Canton and Calcutta bills on London at present offering.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO China.---Is without improvement and a higher rate than Rs 16 to Rs 17 ₰ Candy is not procurable and very few ships are now loading.

DO. TO ENGLAND.---Has improved considerably owing to the reduction of available tonnage and having got an impulse in the present as in the past year from large shipments of Manila Sugar having been made. Rates have advanced to 90*s* | to 95*s* | ₰ ton.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS (SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.)

Lieutenant E. Del'hoste	15 0 0	Captain G. P. Lemessurier	25 0 0
Captain J. S. Grant	15 0 0	Ensign W. Reynolds	15 0 0
Captain R. Ord	25 0 0	Captain C. S. Stewart	15 3 0
Lieut. T. W. Hicks	20 0 0	Major General R. A. Willis	100 0 0
Assist. Surg. J. J. Cunningham	20 0 0	J. H. Jackson Esq.	50 0 0
Captain J. Outram	100 0 0	Ensign Adams	10 0 0
Lieut. R. Wallace	50 0 3	Mothichund Govindram	25 0 0
" G. J. Fuljames.	50 0 0	From the Peons of Sadra	25 5 4
" J. Jacob	50 0 0		

Total amount of Subscriptions Recorded..... 16,612 6 1
Total amount of Subscriptions Received..... 8,367 6 2
Bombay, F. R. 2F. Office, 5th Feb. 1839.

N. H. THORNBURY.---*Secretary.*

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MEMORIAL OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT G. C. H. WHO HAVE PAID THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TREASURRS.

Amount of last publication	Rs	27,827	11 11
The Rt. Reverend Lord Bishop of Bombay		200	0 0
John Skinner Esq.		50	0 0
C. B. Skinner Esq.		30	0 0
Mr. A. B. Collett		50	0 0
Lieut. A. H. Gordon I. N.		30	0 0
Lieutenant Colonel D. Capon Com. X. N. I.		50	0 0
E. C. Morgan Esq.		50	0 0
Charles Sims Esq. C. S.		100	0 0
Total		28,387	11 11

JAMES BIRD.—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 25th February 1839.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY		SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan			
First five per cent Loan			
No. 320, @ 1st class			
Second five per cent Loan	102	@	110¾
Third five per cent Loan	111		110¾
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	102¼		102
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100¾		100½
Bills on England at 30 days sight			
Ditto at 6 months sight			
Canton Bills			
Spanish dollars per 100	220		219
Sovereigns each	10		10¼

HIGH WATER TABLE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday	9 59	10 26
Wednesday	10 50	11 11
Thursday	11 28	11 46
Friday	0 1	0 17

LATEST NEWS.

England	Dec.	26th
France	do.	28th
America	do.	8th
Canton	Jan.	11th
Singapore	do.	22nd

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20th. Lieut. C. Walker, Engineers from Poonah.
Do. 23d. Lieut. C. Munro, 16th Regt. N. I. from Vingorla.
Do. Do. Ensign Raitt, Do. do. from do.
Do. 22d. Capt. Hart, 22d Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Do. 23d. Capt. Macready, H. M 34th Regt. from Ceylon.
Do. Do. Capt. C. S. Stewart, A. D. C. to Major General Willis, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23d. Lieut. C. Walker, Engineers to Persian Gulph.
Do. 20th. Assist. Surg. A. Arnott, Medical Establishment to Europe.
Do. Do. Capt. R. Foster, Engineers to Aden.
Do. Do. Assist. Surg. W. Pitcairn, M. D. to Suez.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22d. Ship Morley, Charles Evans, Master from London, Cape, and Columbo, London, 18th Aug.

Passengers.—Capt. Macready, H. M. 34th Regt. George Leigh Esq., Capt. Blackburn, H. M. 17th Foot Ensign Piercey, 2d or Queen's, Ensign Johnson 40th Foot, Mr. Foulerton, I. N. Mrs. Evans, and 2 Children, 1 Native 1 European Servant and 141 Rank and File and 8 Women.

Do. Do. Barque Eamont, N. Burtsal, Master, from Kurrachie, 19th Feb 1839.

Do. 24th. Barque Eliza, John Mann, Master from Llannelly, 24th June, Cape of Good Hope, 21st Oct.

Do 24th. Danish Ship Syden, A. Molley, Master from Kurrachie, 21st Feb. 1839.

Passengers.—Capt. Kelly of the 40th Regt. 5 Invalid Soldiers and some Officer's Servants.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 23d. Her Majesty's Ship Wellesley, bearing the Flag of His Majesty's Excellency Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K.C. B. Commander in Chief, of H. M. Squadron, Thomas Maitland, Esq. Capt. to Sea.

Do. 24th. Ship Berkshire, John Clarkson, Master to London.

Passengers.—As per Courier of the 23d Instant.

Do. Do. French Ship George Cavier, J. Trechairs, Master to Allepie and Columbo.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A. Steamer	Superintended I. N.	Suez	do. March.
Hannah	Do. Ditto	Kurrachee	in 4 or 6 days.
Walmer Castle	Skinner & Co.	London	10th March.
Mermaid	Foster & Co.	Do. & Cape	24th Inst.
Emigrant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Liverpool	3rd March.
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	L'pool & do	4th Inst.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	Liverpool	
City of Poonah	Pollexfen Milne & Co.	Do.	Early desp.
Calcuttia	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Do	
Elliora	Skinner & Co.	Do.	in 4 or 5 days
Sir H. Compton	C. Cowasjee & Co.	China	
Hellas	Remington & Co.	Lintin	Quick desp.
Sylph	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Do.	27th do.
La Gabrielle	W. Nicol & Co.	Bordeaux	27th inst.
La Nymphe	Skinner & Co.	Do.	1st prox.
Catherine	Eduljee Framjee	Madras	quick desp.
Cambridge	Dirom, Carter & Co.	China Singapoor	25th Inst.
Warwick	Do.	Liverpool	5th March.
Scaleby Castle			
Reliance	Foster & Co.	Do.	8th ditto
Mt. St. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.		
Fortfield	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool	6th March.
Lady Rowena	Eduljee Framjee		
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.		

H. C. Vessels.—Ship Hastings, Schooner Emily and Cutter Margaret.
Country Vessels.—Lord Castlereagh, Discovery, Regia, Charles Grant Sir Charles Malcolm, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Jane, Swallow, Fort William, Sythree Bye, Sundaneh, Charlotte, Mahmoodee, Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Calcutta Allalavie, Sylph, Castle Huntley, Hamido, Helen, Kusrovie Fanny, Ruby; Hannah Puttay Hulbory, Futtay Salla, Eamont, and Eliza.
French.—Ships Nymph; Brig Sirius, and Gabrielle.
Arab.—Ship Tauze.
Danish.—Syden.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	16th Dec.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.	11th Oct.
Thomas Coutts		do.	
Wm. Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	
John Denniston		do.	
Thames	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	early in Feb
Euphrates	Do.	do. & Cape	30th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do. & do.	17th Sept.
James McInroy	Skinner and Co.	do. & do.	3d do.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. & China	23d Dec.
Duke of Sussex		do. & do	3d do.
Childe Harold			
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Cestrian	Do.	do.	early in Dec.
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	do.	21st Oct.
Syria	Do.	do.	8th Dec.
Crusader	Do.	do.	25th do.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	14th Nov.
Ospray	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	5th Sept.
Competent	Do.	do.	4th Dec.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	early in Jan.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	early in do.
Barbara		do.	In all Oct.
Wm. Sharples		do.	10th Jan.
Broad Oak		do.	20th Dec.
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	
T. Worthington		do.	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	5th Nov.
Monarch	Do.	do.	
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	8th Oct.
Albyn		do.	
La Navarin	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon	15th Dec.
Basket Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	do.
Emma	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Tranquillidade	Do.	Macao	26th Dec.
Marquis Hastings	Do.	do.	do.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	26th do.
Allison		do.	30th do.
Victoria		do.	31st Jan.
Futty Sallam		do.	do.
Drongan	Thos. Jeffries	Madras	12th Jan.
Ivez		do.	12th Feb.
Cecelia		Calcutta	17th Feb.

From China.—Sulimany, Bolton, Sultana.
" *Singapore.*—Asia Felix.
" *Culcutta.*—Colombo, and Resolution.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—FEBRUARY, 13.

We are happy to inform our readers that an arrangement has been made with the Proprietor of *North West Englishman*, which involves the discontinuance of that Journal, and the appropriation by this Paper of all the Correspondence with the Army of the Indus that would have appeared in the columns of our Contemporary in the first instance. Regarding this latter as an important accession,—with reference to the events that may occur when the Army has passed Shikarpore---we trust that we shall continue to enjoy the handsome support now extended to us, and that many who have not hitherto honored our pages with a perusal will now afford us their countenance and patronage.

We have just been favored with the following items of intelligence through the kindness of a friend, and it is given us as authentic:—

That Lieutenant Pottinger, who was reported to have been expelled from Herat, is still there, and on the best possible terms with Shah Kamran. It appears some differences had occurred between him and the Prince, which were subsequently arranged without much difficulty.

Lieutenant Leech, who has gone to Kutch Gundava for the purpose of collecting supplies lately received a message of the most friendly nature from the Sister and Peer of Kelun Dill Khan. The former possesses considerable wealth, and a treasury containing 10 lakhs of rupees, the safety of which she has determined on securing, by courting the friendship of the British Government. The latter exercises extensive influence in Candahar, which will render him a useful auxiliary. Mihrab Khan, of Khelat, also has evinced the strongest desire to conciliate us, and has engaged to furnish the Army with supplies. All this affords a satisfactory indication of the light in which our advance to the Westward is viewed by the Chiefs on the other side of the Indus.

An extract of a letter from Shah Sooja's Army.

Camp, Shikarpoor, 26th January, 1839.

"We are all safe and well; we reached it on the 24th Instant without an adventure of any kind. We crossed that noble river the Indus in 6 days, which was quick work, considering the river was a mile broad, and but few boats. We crossed at Goth Amil, about 18 miles above Bukkur, where a bridge of boats is being constructed for the grand Army; it is there in two branches.

The Right Honorable the Governor General and Suite arrived at Delhi yesterday morning, the 13th instant.

His Lordship was met at Trevelyan Gunge by the Civil and Military Officers of the Station, and escorted to his encampment at the Cashmere Gate of the City, where the Delhi Brigade under the Command of Major General East, were drawn up, and a salute of 19 guns from the Horse Artillery, greeted His Lordship's arrival. At 11 o'clock His Lordship held a Levee, and immediately after granted private audiences to those Gentlemen, who wished to pay their respects. In the evening the Hon'ble the Misses Eden, held a Drawing Room.

His Lordship proposes we hear, remaining 10 or 12 days at Delhi.

We are sorry to learn that the Honorable Miss Eden is still labouring under indisposition from fever and ague. Miss Eden arrived at Delhi on Monday morning, and occupies apartments at the Residency in the City.

We understand that Lieutenant Colonel Presgrave, of the 1st Regiment N. I., has received a very highly complimentary letter from Lord Auckland, on appointing him to the Cossipore Foundery on the occasion of Major Hutchinson's departure for England.

Major Low, Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Saugor and Jubbulpore, is said to be going home, and Mr. MacLeod succeeds him at Jubbulpore. Captain Smith is to go to Hussungabad, and Mr. Ommaney to Saugor.

We hear from report in the City, that Nawaub Hamed Ully Khan has lately been appointed Mookteear to the Prince Mirza Fuquooroodeen, son of His Majesty of Delhi.

Camp, Gothee, 22nd January, 1839.

In consequence of a slight alteration having been made in the route hence to the Indus, all the columns have been directed to halt here; the cause of the revision I cannot divine, as the distance saved is but trifling. We march to Roree via Maloodee, 11 miles, Chongn, 9¼, Hoossein Belee, 8, near Roree, 12 miles. Captain Thompson, of the Engineers, is now employed in throwing the Bridge of Boats across the river just above Bukkur. The Cavalry Column, 1st, 2nd, and 4th Brigades will be at Roree on the 24th, 25th, and 27th instant; the Park is four or five marches in the rear. I believe we are all to halt a week or more at Roree, and for upwards of a month at Shikarpore; this is the opinion at present, but I hope that our stay at the latter place will not be of any duration. The last intelligence from Sir John Kean was dated the 3rd instant; he was then at Tatta, awaiting the arrival of the reinforcement from Bombay. Sir Alexander Burnes has been having a confab with Sir Henry in the boats, and with Sir Willoughby in the Cavalry Column; he is now at Khyrpore, arranging matters with Meer Roostum Khan, who is not so amicably disposed towards us as at first supposed. The Ameer is not quite satisfied at our having commenced making the Bridge at Bukkur; so it would appear that his professions have arisen more from fear than friendship.

There is very little news in Camp, lots of rumours of course, but they are not to be relied upon. Mr. McNaghten passed down yesterday I believe. A portion of the Contingent has been ferried over, but the greater part is still on the left bank. Captain Paton joined the 1st Division some days ago. Our Post Office management is as great a source of annoyance as ever. Our worthy Post Master has succeeded, I hear, in getting his salary raised, but with little benefit to the community---and which has led him to commit divers errors touching Dâk Regulations.

The weather is now becoming very warm, in the morning the Thermometer stands at or about 40, but in the day it sometimes rises to 80 in a tent. The inhabitants of the different Villages hereabouts are civil, curious and poor, I might have also added exceedingly dirty in their persons.

BUS FOR THE PRESENT.

P. S.---An Officer of one of the Corps is to be tried by a General Court Martial, for alleged insolence towards Major——of the same corps.

Sir Henry Fane is still at Roree.

Shah Shooja's Camp Shikarpoor, 27th January, 1839.

SIR,—Since my last letter to your address on the 8th of January, we have safely crossed the Indus. In six days and a half, our whole force crossed the river with scarcely the occurrence of a single accident. On the 24th we arrived at Shikarpoor, and have halted here; but it is proposed that we should, to-morrow change our ground, as we encroach on that which has been set apart for the Company's Army.

The town of Shikarpoor, situated about 22 miles from the Ferry at Husuu belee, has but little to recommend it. A miserable cluster of mud houses, with a large bazar, in which but few articles, and those excessively dear, are procurable, constitutes this much vaunted city; than which there is certainly none of its size or population (about 20,000 souls) in our provinces more miserable. Nathless, His Majesty is of course delighted at having planted his foot once more on the soil of Khorassan, however, improperly so called. On the North of the town at present, stands the Camp of Shah Sooja ool-Moolk, and close to it the tents of the British Embassy—next thereto, towards the East, are the parade ground and the Infantry butts, and farther East the Shah's force, pitched in one line, at extended order, its left resting on the parade ground, its right on the road, and its rear on the town.

There seems every probability of our halting here for the next two months—a delay which will occasion certainly difficulty to all with regard to supplies. No one who has not seen it, can form an idea of the nature of the country or the sultry weather, we shall have to bear. The ground which has been (so called) cle

with Indian warmth. The Infantry have room to parade about two Regiments, the Cavaly none at all. One hundred men of the first Regiment of Horse are to accompany Major Leach and Captain Hutton, who will start to-morrow for Dadur, in the full expectation of being forced to make a precipitate retreat. They take considerable treasure with them, to hold out as it were a premium to the kelat oppositionists to plunder them. The wisdom of this step will be apparent to the most unreflecting. So will the prudence of the measure I am about to mention. Sir A. Burnes who is at Bhukur with the Company's Army is about to proceed to Hyderabad with the 2nd and 3d Regiments of Cavalry, and the 1st Brigade of Infantry, as a reinforcement to the Bombay force. Now, if the Bombay force is not able to compel submission by the Ameer, the game our authorities have been playing is a highly impolitic and dangerous one, viz., the attempting to bully him into submission, when the means employed were not adequate to the end in view. In that case, the whole force should be sent at once to correct the error. If, on the contrary the Bombay force is, unaided, sufficient for the Ameer's reduction. The detention of half the Bengal force at Bhukur and the march of two Brigades towards Hyderabad is alike harassing to the men and cattle, and useless to all. Besides which it occasions delay in the other grand work; namely, the establishment of security on our North West frontier, the first step towards which must be the re-seating Shah Shooja on his Throne. In addition to this, it affords the Khelat and other wavering Chiefs an index whereby to guide their course. If we advance at once, they must oppose or join us, simply on the merits of the case as it stands in their estimation between them and Shah Shooja. But by the delay, arising, in a great measure, as they will soon find out, from the Cabool force having been obliged to go to the aid of the Scinde one, they will imagine our means inadequate for the whole enterprise, and will resolve to oppose or otherwise according as they see the terms accorded to the Ameer of Hyderabad. If these terms are any thing nearly so favorable as common report alledges ---namely, the payment of 30 lakhs of rupees and the maintenance of a contingent of 5000 men, every Chief from the Indus to the Hindoo Koosh will be in arms against us. Such terms as these would have been favorable at the commencement of the season; but when indignity and insult have been showered on our representatives, every possible difficulty thrown in the way of the troops; forces raised to oppose our march, and a large portion of the Cabul and Herat force diverted from its original destination, such terms are nothing but a premium for future hostilities, and the granting them can be attributed to nothing (by Orientals) but fear or weakness; and in all probability the delay, which has already occurred in bringing the Hydrabad man to his senses, will be ascribed to the same causes. The Cabul force will, in that case, have its hands pretty full of employment, which, however much I may as a member of that force rejoice at, I cannot but grieve at the disrepute, to use no stronger term, into which it will throw the British interests.

This constitutes the whole of my news for this day; I trust my next despatch may contain some equally new to you, and more agreeable in its nature to us, who are more intimately concerned in it.

The bridge at Bukkur is not yet complete, nor do we know when it is likely to be so. No communication has as yet taken place between the Camps.

Supplies are very scarce, and we shall have many hardships to undergo between this and the Paradise of the Emperor Babur---Cabul. Adieu! Mr. Editor---till we meet again in epistolary intercourse.

Your's ever,
LONG HORNS.

AGRA UKHBAR,—Feb. 14th.

The following is an Extract of a letter dated from the Camp of the Army of the Indus, 29th January:—"We encamped this day on the East Bank of the Indus, and half a week till the Bridge of Boats be completed, which work has been delayed in consequence of the boats being employed in the transport of grain, &c. Bukkur the fort stands on an island of 800 yards [illegible] from Bukkur to the Western bank is ready, and the other is in progress. We are, it is said, to halt three weeks at Shikarpoor after crossing, for what purpose I have not the most distinct idea. Some people say 'tis to afford rest for the cattle who are dreadfully knocked up. The dawk arrangements are infamous, letters travel from one column to another in search of owners—whole dawks are missing—letters lost; altogether it is difficult to conceive the disgraceful manner in which things are carried on. Government dispatches in which the fate of the Army might depend, are carried *by coolies!* who hawk them about in Camp, to learn if "any one for master." The other day a despatch from Lord Auckland to Sir John Kean travelled to Shikarpoor, and thence returned to Bhawulpoor, where it was by chance intercepted, and brought back. Departments are harassed with constant calls for reports, and the time of the working Officers occupied in absurd and frivolous correspondence—"Damn your writing, mind your fighting," is a bye word in Camp, so disgusted are we all with this inane outpouring of foolscap and China paper.

The first report of Major Drumond on the Agra and Bombay road, is unfavourable to that undertaking. The line first surveyed by the Major—the most direct—running by Gwalior, Sipree, and straight to Bombay, he has pronounced to be impracticable, from the insuperable obstables presented by rocky, precipitous hills and torrents. He is now, we believe, about to attempt another route, or to speak more correctly to survey one. Meanwhile a most important suggestion on this really important question has been made to Government by Colonel Sutherland,—who has throughout supported the undertaking—and which is as original as in our opinion, it is a sound one. He proposes that instead of a road to Bombay, one be run to the Gulf of Cambay, from whence a water communication can be established with Bombay. It is further a part of his propo al, that roads be formed from Allahabad, Agra and Delhee to Neemuch, from whence they are to unite in one road to the Gulf of Cambay. This is the mere outline of Col. S—'s plan which really reminds us in a way, of the mode by which Columbus made his Egg stand erect—so unthought of and difficult at first, and yet so obvious and simple when explained. In the minute attention given to the Agra and Bombay road scheme by our own and our Bombay Contemporaries, the intelligent view taken by Colonel Sutherland never once struck us, and yet now that it has been opened to us, we see at once its superiority. The great and paramount advantage which recommends this plan, is, that it saves out of a distance of 760 miles upwards of 200, or nearly *one-third* of the whole, while the saving of expense is even greater. Nor is there, that we are aware of, any, even slightly perponderating disadvantages, against this great consideration: the country between Neemutch and Cambay is better suited for a line of road, than between Neemutch and Poona, intersected as the latter is by the Nerbudda. We know not indeed whether the Gulf of Cambay from its natural features may not present a serious difficulty to steam or other navigation. The tides in that arm of the sea ebb and flow with great velocity, rendering part of the Gulf dry at low water and dangerous for vessels. But as the place was once one of considerable commerce, and we have the Agency of Steam to overcome the difficulties of its tides, we see nothing to prevent the full success of the plan proposed by Colonel S——, which both in an economical and practicable light is superior to the direct route. But whether it eventually proves to be so or not, we are happy to be able to bring it to public notice—as awakening attention to a subject, which neither ourselves nor our Bombay cotemporaries, should allow to sink into forgetfulness.

By late intelligence from Lahore, we learn the death General Allard which took place at Peshawar on the 27th ultimo. The loss of this veteran soldier will be severely felt by the Rajah, not only as regards the efficiency of the Cavalry branch of his army, which Genl. A—— commanded, but the succession of his heir. It will likewise render the interference of the British Government of a more active nature on the death of the Rajah, than it would have been, had General A—— lived; for Government, reposed, we believe, much trust in him in reference to the succession question.

The accounts of the Rajah's own health leave little room to hope that he can long survive, or that a frame which Sir Alexander Burnes thus describes, seven years ago, is far from the eve of dissolution;" "his chest is contracted, his back is bent, his limbs withered, and it is not likely that he can long bear up against a nightly dose of spirits more ardent than the strongest brandy."

General Ventura was expected at Neemutch on the 5th instant, on route to Lahore, where the recent accounts of his patrons, declining health; have made, it is said, the gallant Officer most anxious to arrive.

GWALIOR.—The Ceremonial observed by this court in honour of the departure of Colonel Sutherland took place on the 6th instant, and was as imposing as a real desire on the part of Scindiah's Government to render it so, could make it. The troops of the Rajah and the contingent were reviewed, visits interchanged amid the fragrance of uttur, and the voluptuous dancing of the Gwalior Almas, and the even ng of the day, concluded by a sumptuous dinner given by the Maharajah to Colonel Sutherland, his visitors and the gentlemen of the Contingent. His Highness throughout was profuse in his compliments and attention to the gallant Colonel, and appeared really affected at his removal from a situation in which for four years, he had given His Highness the highest satisfaction. Colonel Sutherland has since made over charge of the Residency to Colonel Spiers and proceeded to Ajmeer.

JUEPOOR—The disturbance at Seekur has not yet been adjusted, though Major Ross is himself on the spot, and exerting himself to the utmost. The affair is however "in a fair way" of being finally disposed of. A subordinate Rajah or two have struck and refused to pay their quota of revenue, which gives some employment to the Juepoor Government.

CAWNPORE.—*(From a Correspondent)*—I regret to state, that another instance has occurred, of a Native Officer being shot by a Sepoy, the case is as follows;—

On the morning of the 7th instant, a Company of the 62nd Regiment Native Infantry escorting Treasure from Humeerpore, was on its march towards Cawnpore. The Subedar, after having given some orders, regarding a sick Sepoy, was riding away to the head of the Company, when a Sepoy deliberately discharged his musket at him, and hit him under the shoulder, the Subedar exclaimiug, seize him, he has shot me, fell over his horse's head quite dead. No cause can be assigned for this sanguinary act. The Sepoy attempted to run away, after reloading his musquet, but was immediately arrested: he has only been fifteen months in the service, and received no provocation, the deceased was a quiet, inoffensive man, much respected in the Regiment.

I sincerely trust, that this event will open the eyes of Government, to the laxity of discipline, so prevalent of late years, in the native army, and cause some adequate punishmeut for the gross violations of discipline, and good order, which have occurred so frequently since the abolition of Corporal Punishment, to be substituted; though in all probability, the fear of no punishment, however great, would have deterred the Sepoy in question from committing the murder, still we may recognise, in the frequent occurrance of such crimes, the pernicious effects caused by the abolition of Corporal Punishment, and until some substitute he adopted, we may expect a frequent repetition of similar tragedies.

FEROZEPOOR.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at this station on the 1st. There was likewise much rain, and altogether the place is a most agreable one.

Mr. Hamillon our esteemed Commissioner, it is whispered both at the Levee and the Drawing Room, is about to be employed on a secret service, requiring the highest ability and prudence. The exact nature of it has not transpired, but however arduous it be, a more unexceptionable selection than a gentleman of Mr. H.'s unpretending talent and sound discretion, could not have been made. His valuable stud is "in the market" previous to his departure.

The 60th Native Infantry commanded by Colonel Tullach, and the Head Quarters 1st Company 3rd Battallion Artillery under Major Bell and Captain Lane, arrived on Thursday from Jhansee, on route to Kurnaul. The 60th are replaced at Agra by the 46th from Saugor.

Captain Smith of the Engineers remains at Jhansee to dismantle that fortress.

Mr. Reid of the firm of Dick and Co. Wine Merchants, is a candidate for a Deputy Collectorship on the nomination of Mr. Tylor, Collector of Muttra.---*February* 16.

MHOW.---The 2nd Regiment Bombay Cavalry and the 14th Bombay Native Infantry, have arrived at this station; the former is a very fine looking corps and strong in officers, but the Bombay sepoys are small and inferior in appearance to those of Bengal. The report here is, that more Bombay Regiments have been ordered up to strengthen Sir John Keane, and that the Regiment at Deesa may be eventually moved on---*Ibid.*

Our latest Communications from Camp are dated, Bukkur 28th ultimo, and announce the surrender of that Fort on the preceding day; an event made known to all, by the appearance of the British Flag floating over its towers on the morning of the 29th. The Chief had refused to sign any treaty or come to any definite terms until the morning of the 27th, when he had an interview with Sir Henry Fane and Sir Alexander Burnes. The hour fixed for the Meeting, was 7 o'clock A. M. in His Excellency's tent, but the Chief did not make his appearance until 11 o'clock, the interval having been consumed in doubts and fears as to his reception. Even when he did appear his endeavours to assure himself had evidently failed and though accompanied by a numerous train of followers, when he reached the troops, drawn up in front of the Commander-in-Chief's tent, all his resolution gave way. He betrayed the strongest symptoms of terror and confusion, and would not proceed, until he had sent a request to His Excellency, to withdraw the troops. He was, however, at length persuaded to enter the reception tent, into which he was followed by numbers of his attendants, who, with true barbarian distrust, suspected treachery. So great was their eagerness to press after him, that three Companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry could not keep them out, and their object was evidently to oppose any attempt to assassinate or seize upon the person of their Chief. A body of new Zealanders, could not have shewn a ruder or more savage suspicion of their enemies. The conference which subsequently took place, related to the opposition shewn by the Hydrabad Chief of Sir John Keane's progress, and the general hostility of the Scindians; followed by a "substantive proposition," viz. the surrender of Bukkur to our Arms. To this the Chief assented readily and apparently with great willingness, saying at the same time, that he would subscribe to any other condition they proposed. The Hydrabad question was then reverted to, and from the views of the Bukkur Chief on it, it was clear his submission to us was an act of temporising, and that he looked to the Hydrabad Ameer, as the great prop of his cause. He offered to negotiate with him on our part; a proposal which was cut short by the Commander in Chief's saying, that there had been already sufficient negotiation, and action must now be entered into. Bukkur is described as a large and to the eye a strong fortress. The Army was encamped on the Bank of the Indus---a fine stream at this place---awaiting the construction of a bridge This had been nearly completed, though a rise in the river of about a foot on the 27th and 28th Ultimo had somewhat retarded the works. The bridge is said to be about equal to the bridge of boats across Jumna here---perhaps inferior.---*Ibid.*

The following is from another letter of the same date:—

Colonel Monteith is appointed Commandant of Bukkur, and Colonel Roberts Brigadier Commanding the district. The Park and Local Horse are at Bukkur, which is enpassant a very strong place, bounded on all sides by the Indus, running like a sluice. I fear, we shall never see Cabool this season. Dost Mahomed is all powerful, so say the people here, and is to meet us at Candahar. The Cavalry have suffered. This day, the Khyrpoor Chief sent his Flag to be hoisted in the Fort apart from ours, but was refused, he was permitted to hoist a sort of Union Jack along side of ours, but declined the honour.

The miserable policy of attacking Dost Mahomed in behalf of Shah Soojah, becomes every day more apparent, and I prophecy, that the measures of the Local Government, will be disapproved of at home. The Officers of the Bombay Division of the Army, are living on the rations of a private soldier, which are such as many of our fastidious Committees would reject.—*Bukkur, 1st Feb.*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA NORTH WESTERN PRVINCES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Mudlowda, 20th January 1839.

JUDICIAL.

Appointments.—The Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to invest Captain J. Graham and Lieutenant W. C. Birch, Assistants to the Gene al Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, the former with the powers of a Joint Magistrate in Zillah Agra and the latter within the territory of Ajmere, with the powers usually exercised by Joint Magistrates in the Provinces subject to the General Regulations. The above authority will be exercised by Captain Graham under the direction of the Magistrate of Agra, and by Lieutenant Birch under that of the Superintendent of Ajmere; in addition to the special powers which they now exercise under the direction of the General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee.

Camp, Mussoodpoor, 30th January 1839.

JUDICIAL.

Appointments.—Mr. C. R. Cartwright, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Allahabad.

Mr. W. H. Benson, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Azimghurh. Mr. Benson, will continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Delhi, till further orders.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.

Mr. R. P. Clarke, to be Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly. The foregoing appointments will have effect from the 8th instant, when the Ship *Adelaide*, on which Mr. J. Dunsmure embarked for Europe, was left by the Pilot at Sea.

Mr. A. Ross, to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Benares Division.

Camp, Hansi, 2nd February 1839.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.

Appointments.—Mr. K. H. S. Campbell, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furruckabad. This appointment will have effect from the Second ultimo.

Mr. E. M. Wylly, to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Agra Division.

F. CURRIE.
Offg. Secy. to the Governor General, N. W. P

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Rohtuck, 7th February 1839.

Notification.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Sutherland reported his having made over charge of the Gwalior Residency to Lieutenant Colonel A. Spiers, on the 21th ultimo.

The Services of Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. Ginders, attached to the Gwalior Reformed Contingent, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Force.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India.
T. H. MADDOCK.
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Gover. Genl.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort William; 16th December 1816.

"The Right Honorable the Governor General in council, adverting to the regulation of the 9th April 1814, whereby the post of Adjutant and Quarter Master of the native infantry is abolished is pleased, with reference to General Orders by Government, bearing date the 17th January 1811, to direct, that when a detachment, consisting of the actual strength of two and less than three battalions, shall be formed for service, either offensive, or defensive, the senior Interpreter and Quarter Master therewith, shall perform the staff duties of such detachment, with the extra allowance of Sonat Rupees 60 per mensem, or where no officer of this description may be present, the senior Adjutant with the detachment is to be appointed to that duty; with a similar allowance.

"This rule is also to obtain in cases, where detachments may be formed, consisting of the strength of one and less than two battalions, but when neither an Adjutant or Interpreter and Quarter Master may be present with such detachment an officer is to be than specially appointed to act as detachment with the full staff allowance of an Adjutant of a battalion of native infantry.

"(Signed) J. YOUNG.
Offg. Secy. to Govt. Mily. dept,"

The Commander of the Forces, with the sanction of Government, is pleased to rescind so much of the 3d paragraph of the General Order of 24th June 1835, as declares European non-commissioned officers and privates, who have not completed 14 years service in India, to be ineligible to the invalid establishment, and to notify to the army, that a soldier's service shall, in future, be allowed to reckon from the date of his attestation, instead of that of his arrival in this country.

The heading of the 6th column of the invalig roll is accordingly to be altered to "length of service," which is calculated agreeably to the foregoing decision, except in the cases of men received from Her Majesty's army, whose actual service in India, as directed in the 12th paragraph of the General Order above quoted, must still be shown in the rolls.

Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct volunteers to be called for from the corps specified in the following table, and to the extent therein set forth, for the purpose of being appointed commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the infantry branch of the legion now raising for service in Jalaon:

	For Subadars.	For Jemadars.	For Havildars.	For Naiks.		For Subadars.	For Jemadars.	For Havildars.	For Naiks.
6th Regt. N. I.	1	0	2	2	49th ditto	0	1	3	3
11th ditto	1	0	2	2	52d ditto	0	1	3	3
13th ditto	1	0	2	2	60th ditto	0	1	3	3
19th ditto	1	0	2	2	63d ditto	0	1	3	3
22d ditto	1	0	2	2	66th ditto	0	1	3	3
25th ditto	1	0	2	2	67th ditto	0	1	3	3
33d ditto	1	0	2	2	71st ditto	0	1	3	3
39th ditto	1	0	2	2	72d ditto	0	0	4	4
40th ditto	0	1	3	3	74th ditto	0	0	4	4
					Total	8	8	48	48

It is to be particularly explained to the different regiments from which these men are proposed to be drawn, that the scale of pay noted in the margin, will be received by those who may volunteer for the legion, and that these high rates have been laid down with special reference to the circumstance, that in addition to foregoing all pensionary claims on the British Government, the men transferred on the present occasion will be entitled to no pensionary nature from the Jalaon State.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subadars, each Rs.	56	0	0
Jamadars, " "	24	8	0
Havildars, " "	14	0	0
Naicks, " "	12	0	0

It is not essential that Jemadars only should be permitted to volunteer for promotion to Subadars, Havildars, to Jemadars, or Naicks to Havildars, but that the drafting should be thrown open without rigid adherence to such a rule.

Rolls of the volunteers are to be prepared in duplicate; one copy is to be sent to the officer commanding the legion at Jalaon; and the other forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army

No man is to be allowed to volunteer whose character is in any way objectionable.

The transfers are to be settled with up to the 28th instant, and sent, under the command of the senior native officer from the station, to join the legion at Jalaon.

Four European non-commissioned officers, two as Sergeant Majors and Quarter Master Sergeant in the infantry, and two as Sergeant and Corporal with the guns, will be attached to the legion, on the allowances specified in the margin. Their names will be borne on Town Major's list, and they will be entitled, in the usual way, from the British Government, to all the advantages accruing to them, in regard to pension, &c,

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sergeant Major Pay, &c.	51	5	2
Quarter Master Sergt. do.	45	5	2
Gun Sergeant,.....do.	23	4	8
Gun Corporal,.....do.	30	12	10

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

In obedience to instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, the undermentioned corps are to move, in accordance with the instructions that will be sent from the office of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

40th regiment native infantry from Jubbulpore to Agra on being relieved, respectively, by the troops of the army of Fort St. George, from the Nagpore subsidiary force.

65th regiment native infantry from Hassingabad to Cawnpore on being relieved, respectively by the troops of the army of Fort St. George from the Nagpore subsidiary force.

19th regiment native infantry from Dinapore to Meerut to continue their marchs towards Meerut, instead of to Cawnpore as specified in General Orders of the 12th ultimo.

60th regiment of native infantry from the field force lately assembled at Jhansi to Kurnaul to continue their march towards Kurnaul instead of to Delhi as specified in General Orders of the 2nd instant.

The 5th regiment of native infantry to remain attached to the force at Ferozepore, and the 64th regiment of native infantry to stand fast at Delhi.

The arrangement published in General Orders of the 2nd instant for the relief of the posts of Allygurh and Mynpoorie, is suspended for the present.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—FEB. 11

The *Marion* brings intelligence from the Cape of the total wreck of the Ship *Dunlop* of Liverpool, with emigrants for N. S. Wales, on the night of the 23d, on the rocks, close to the anchorage in Table Bay. The *Thomas Grenville*, which left the anchorage, saw the vessel on the rocks, and the sea making a complete break over her. No lives, we believe, were lost, but nothing whatever was saved from the wreck.

In addition to the extracts, which we publish from the Agra, Delhi and Bombay papers, embracing news from the Camp, and touching upon our relations with Persia, the Ameers of Sind, Cabul and Herat, we publish below a letter received from the leading column of the Army of the Indus, consisting of a Brigade of Cavalry and a troop of Horse Artillery, and having with it Sir Willoughby Cotton and his Staff. This letter bears date the 10th of January, and is written from a place called Noskera, 116 miles Northwest of Bawalpore: we are happy to see, that our letter differs very much in tone from the letters which have been published by our cotemporaries, whose correspondents appear, most of them, to incline towards discontent and grumbling—making the most of any little difficulties and privations, to which, in the course of their march, they may have been subjected. The correspondent of the *Englishman*, LONG HORNES, appears also to be of a different *kidney*, as Captain Dalgetty has it—*he* also, in common with our correspondent, writes in a soldier-like spirit. We trust the example will not be lost upon those whose love of scribbling may prompt to enlighten the Ditchers as to the state and future operations of the Army of the Indus, and that we shall have no more grumbling and despondency and lamentations about beer:

"Matters are looking more business like in this quarter, and I do think may yet have a charm of the *spurs*. Kamran has, it is said, behaved ill to both Stoddart and young Pottinger at Herat, and there is no doubt but that his Minister is interested for Russia, in which case instead of moving upon Cabool we shall in all probability be required to occupy Herat. We may likewise be called upon to give the Bombay Troops some aid to enable them to coerce the Ameers of Sind; we might move down with a couple of Brigades on Hyderabad, thrash the Ameers and be back again in plenty of time to push through the Bolan Pass. We are at present attached to Sir Willoughby Cotton, who marches with the advance consisting of a Brigade of Cavalry and a Troop of Horse Artillery, the rest of the force follows by successive Brigades—our column will be on the Indus by the 22d, and if necessary we might be at Hyderabad by the 9th or 10th proximo. Sir Henry Fane is moving by water, but I do not think he can venture beyond the Fort of Bukkur until Sir John Keane, by thrashing the Ameers of Sinde effectually opens the navigation of the Indus.

Our Troops are in high health and spirits, and we have found the difficulties of our march diminish as we advanced—in short, we are moving over good road, have good forage for our horses and plenty of food for ourselves—our camels are knocking up a little from not liking the stuff they are obliged to eat, but our horses are in good heart and condition. Sir Alexander Burnes has been deputed to attend the Force through Upper Sind, and is expected in Camp three days hence."

From the above letter it would appear that the reports furnished in the extracts from the Mofussil papers of the Ameer of Hydrabad, and his indisposition towards the British may be relied upon, and there is a prospect of prize-money if not of promotion, for such portion of the army of the Indus, as may be fortunate enough to reach the Scinde frontier previously to the anticipated fall of Hydrabad. There appears to be little doubt, but that a war with Persia will be necessitated by the conduct of Mahomed Shah: and plenty of work appears to be cutting out for our fortunate friends in the Indian Army. Perhaps the best thing that could happen for the British interests, would be the re-investiture of Herat by the Persian Monarch, and which measure, according to the Bombay extracts, is in the contemplation of that Sovereign. Kamran would probably then find the advantage of British support, and the *supposed* Affghan confederation, concerted against the advance of the British, would thus be lopped of one of its most powerful limbs. The advance of the Persians will in all probability create a feeling of jealousy and distrust in the Chiefs of Candahar and Caubul, who will have the good sense to see, we hope, that they are reduced to the alternative to chose between a powerful and high principled ally, the British Government, and a haughty conqueror in the Persian Sovereign, for it is not probable that the ambitious and aspiring Mahomed Shah, will limit his attempts at conquest to Herat. His success before that fortress would be but a prelude to further operations against the other Affghan States, and the Affghan Princes themselves must be well aware of the difference they would find between a Persian conqueror, or nominal ally and the British Government. We think therefore that when (the Affghans view of the case considered,) this choice of evils is presented to them, i. e. alliance with England at the price of submitting to Shah Soojah's Government, or a war defensive, and involving both liberty and property with the Persian invader, that they will prefer our alliance: and this the main object of our apparent policy would be attained, i. e. the placing of the Affghan states between ou. North Western Frontier and Persian Territory.

We perceive no less than *seven* Opium Clippers advertized in the journals here to be dispatched immediately for Singapore and China—this would make it appear that not much alarm is felt by the shippers of their not meeting with remunerating prices for the drug in the China market.—*Feb.* 12.

Singapore and China papers have come in this day, the former up to the 10th January and the latter to the 29th December. The Singapore papers afford us nothing of importance. In cotton goods the market was dull but an improvement was shortly expected. Opium continues very dull. Rice in good demand.

The entire and continued suspension af the trade in China had obliged the British residents to send in the following petition to his celestial Highness:

"On the 25th inst. the Parsee merchants petitioned the Viceroy to have the trade opened, and threw the blame of the present stoppage upon the Hong merchants, who, they said, used the pretence of there being boats in the river which smuggled Opium, to give over all mercantile transactions, and thus involved in serious loss people who were entirely innocent of anything of the kind.

The Viceroy's reply was not *over* courteous; he uses some insulting expressions towards them and says that since opium has been already discovered in one ship at Whampoa (Capt. Kelefat's) it is by no means improbable that there may be some in others. He rather applauds the conduct of the Hong merchants than otherwise, and commands them to desire the English Superintendent Elliot to drive all the boats out, which being done, the Hong merchants are then to examine which of the foreigners are good people, and allow their ships to open their holds; and on the other hand to report to him any ships that engage in illegal transactions."

No accounts whatever in these papers of the *Syren* or the other missing vessels nor any intelligence confirmatory of the report current a short time back as to the assassination of Mr. Innes, at Canton, we think therefore no dependence can be given to it.—*Feb.* 13.

BENGAL HURKARU.—FEB. 12.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Marg Ann Peters*, Roberts, from Liverpool 13th September and the *Gilbert Munro*, Nicholson, from the Mauritius 13th December.

The Semaphore also reported the *George Gardiner*, Taylor, from Philadelphia 14th October; the *Fanny*, McCarthy, from Penang 22d January, and the *Nerva*, Greenhorn, from Greenock, 17th September.

FORGERIES.

On the first instant a cheque for Rs. 6653-4, was presented at the Union Bank by a Jew, purporting to have been given by a respectable man of his class, for the purpose of discounting. The document was forwarded to the Directors of the Bank in the usual manner, and passed by them. The next day the Jew returned to the Bank, when one of the native officials there stated to him, that it was customary with the Bank, when they had to deal with a stranger, to ascertain the genuineness of the security presented by him. The man said it was very right to do so; when the official in question sent a trustworthy sircar with the Jew, for that purpose. They proceeded together, and took a boat at Chandpaul Ghaut, to go to Garden Reach, were he stated the drawer of the bill lived. Just after they had got into the boat, the Jew proposed to make the sircar a present of two hundred rupees, if he would refrain from troubling *his friend*. The sircar insisted upon seeing the Gentlemen whose signature the paper bore. They landed at a house at Garden Reach, which he stated to be the residence of the Jewish gentleman; but as the rogue entered the house, he told the sircar to wait outside, which he did. After the sircar had waited more than half an hour, he discovered that the man had made his escape at the back door. The boatmen saw him going in another boat, which they attempted to overtake, but were unsuccessful.

The document appears to be a forged one which the Jew attempted to pass in the Bank. The sircar says, that he would know the man if he saw him again but we don't see what could be done with him, when he managed not to leave the paper behind.

A forgery was detected at Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co.'s, on Friday last. It appears that a man calling himself John Christian Miller, had lately set himself up as a merchant and agent in Raneemoody Gully, and on the day in question, he sent to be discounted two drafts drawn by himself, in his own favour, on Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., the one for 5,000 rupees and the other for 2,500 rupees, payable three months after date, purporting to have been accepted by the drawers. The parties to whom the drafts were offered, sent them to Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co.'s to ascertain whether they had been *bonafide* accepted, when they were discovered to be forged. The affair being brought to the notice of the Police authorities, Miller was apprehended, and, necessary depositions being taken before the Chief Magistrate, commited to take his trial at the next Sessions.—*Hurkaru.*

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Catherine*, Thaddeus, from Rangoon 25th January.

The Semaphore also reported the *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, from China 3d, and Singapoore 12th January, and the *Fyzrobany*, Keys, from China 11th, and Singapore 22d January.

Mofussil letters, received yesterday, say, that the 4th Cavalry and 21st Native Infantry were to march into Kurnaul on the 1st instant, and the Governor-General was to be in Simla by the 15th March.---*Ibid.*

The *Bombay Courier*, congratulates the Calcutta public, on the public spirited undertaking about to be commenced upon by some of the principal merchantile establishment of this city, in rivalship of the Great Bristol experiment so successfully carried into effect by the "Great Western," steamer. The subject is, no doubt, on which at the present moment particularly affords special grounds for congratulation. The "Great Eastern," now about to be built and launched on the Hooghly, is to be on a scale closely approximating that of the Great Navigator of the Atlantic, and as she will have a journey of about the same distance to perform, that is to say from Calcutta to Cossier, as from Liverpool to New York, a very interesting rivalry will be excited between the Great Eastern and Western accelerators of intercourse. From recent experience of the capacity of such vessels to beat on against severe gales, there can be little doubt, that the great bugbear of the Court of Directors, the Monsoon, will be subdued by a worthy competitor with the Atlantic Steamers; and our public spirited men of enterprise here, will put a stop to all the palaver about the difficulty or impossibility of "surmounting the monsoon," much as the man of sense refuted the sophist who denied motion, that is to say, by getting up their steam and walking off to Cossier. The calculation has been made that the Great Eastern will run to Cossier in 12 days; which is calculating on a more rapid voyage than the Liverpool Steamer made; on the ground, that as the former vessel will be able to take in coal at Columbo and Socotra, she will carry less and run lighter; but some delay must be reckoned upon, at those two depots, especially on the first few trips. This spirited undertaking, the offspring of private enterprise, will, if the clouds collected in the North West do not disperse, but gather towards a storm, beeome of incalculable benefit both, private and public.---*Ibid.*

We received yesterday, Penang papers to the 19th of January, but they contain no news. The affairs of Quedah remained in *statu quo*. The *Hyacinth* had been to Penang for provisions and water, but had returned to Quedah to maintain a strict blockade. There is no intelligence of the unfortunate *Syren*.—*Dec.* 13.

Letters received in town yesterday, confirm the report which has been in circulation of an attack on Syddya, a frontier post in a frontier post in Assam, by a party of Singphos. The movement was quite unexpected, and Lieut.-Colonel A. White, commanding the Assam Light Infantry, fell before assistance could be sent to him. The buildings were destroyed, and the small force with Colonel White driven back with some loss.

On the alarm being given, the main body of the Regiment advanced and completely routed the assailants. We believe the official dispatches have not yet been received.—*Ibid*

The Semaphore of this morning announced the arrival of the *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Cooke, from Bombay 21st December, Mangalore and Cochin (no date) and Point de Galle 14th January.---*February* 14.

We have received a Singapore paper of the 10th ulto. the *Canton Register* to the 25th Dec., and the *Canton Press* to the 5th Jan. We have extracted from the latest number a most important official document under the signature of Capt. Elliot, which may be considered the *coup de grace* of the opium trade; but in consequence of which, it seems the general and legal trade of the country has been partially re-opened In truth the tea-revenue of England has been too strong for the opium-revenue of Bengal.---*Ibid.*

We expect that the Coasting trade will be put down by orders from England, should any suspension of the trade be again threatened.---*Ibid.*

ENGLISHMAN.---FEBRUARY, 14.

We regret to hear that C. Macsween, Esq, who only returned from the Cape in the *Thomas Grenville*, proceeds to England on furlough immediately on account of his health.

We have been obligingly favoured with the sight of letters to the 3d of January brought by the *Bombay Castle* The mention, that no improvement had taken place in the Drug market, either at Macao or any other province along the coast. The persecution of the dealers and smokers is general in all the eighteen provinces, and there was no prospect whatever of the Government edicts being less severe. Indeed, the prohibitions were expected to be more stringent yet. Prices are not to be quoted in the Opinm market,* for, in point of fact, there are no purchasers. Merchants and brokers at Canton recommend their friends here to invest their money in cotton for the present.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1839.

Eighth Day's Drawing; February 9th 1839.

PRIZES.

No. 679 Prize of 50,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 4473 Prize of 1,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 2956 and 1783 Prizes of 500 Company's Rupees each.

Ninth Day's Drawing; February 11th 1839.

PRIZES.

Nos. 741 and 4252 Prizes of 5,000 Co.'s Rs. each.
Nos. 2444 and 723 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rs. each.
Nos. 2964 3471 and 2414 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rs. each.

MONEY MARKET.

Hurkaru Office, Calcutta 9th February, 1839.

The past week has been a very busy one, considerable transactions have been done, and extensive Shipments of Indigo made of which stap'e our market is getting bare of the finer sorts. The exchange at which advances have been made was 2s. 2d. per Company's Rupee, an effort was made at the early part of the week to confine it at 2s. 1¾d. but that idea was soon set aside when sellers found there were no takers. It is probable so long as our market continues so abundantly supplied with funds for return remittances, our exchange will experience no alteration, but under the disadvantage of the high rate at Home 2s 1¾d. per Company's Rupee, we cannot look forward to a continuance of the supply to any extent for some time; as it must be evident no exchange operations can remunerate with only half-penny per per Company's Rupee profit exclusive of the contingent charges.

The Bill Market, received by the November Overland Mail, an accession to the small stock on hand of Treasury and Bank Bills, and which are moving off at 1s. 11d. and 2s. old. per Company's Rupee,

* Nominal prices of 400 Dollars per chest find no buyers; and correspondents advise their friends not to think of purchasing at the sales in Calcutta, unless they can buy at 500 rupees per chest.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE N. W. P.

neral Dept. Camp, Mudlowda, the 20th January, 1839.—UDICIAL.—With the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the vernor General of India, the Governor General for the rth Western Provinces, is pleased to make the two follow- Appointments:

Mr. W. Monckton to be Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and izamut Adawlut at Allahabad; This arrangement will have ffect from the date on which the Pilot may have left the Ship Earl of Hardwicke" (on which Mr. W. Ewer has taken his assage,) at Sea.

Mr B. Tayler to be a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad: This arrangement will have effect from the date on which the Pilot may have felt the Ship "Adelaide" (on which Mr. A. J. Colvin has taken his passage,) at Sea.

Mr. W. P. Okeden to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Moradabad, in succession to Mr. B. Taylor.

Mr. F. P. Buller to be Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpoo in succession to Mr. W. P. Okeden.

General Dept. Camp, Mudlowda, the 23th January, 1839.—NOTIFICATION.—Inconvenience having been experienced by an Applicant for a Furlough of the present season, owing to the non-receipt of his application in Calcutta before the 1st November, though forwarded to the Head Quarters of the Government of these Provinces on the 8th October; The Right Honorable the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, in order to obviate a recurrence of inconvenience, and to prevent injury to future Applicants, directs, that Officers employed under this Government, when applying for Furlough, shall send a duplicate of the application addressed by them to their own Government, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the eral Department, at the Presidency; when their claim will ted and taken into consideration on the 1st of November, with those of Servants attached to the Bengal Division the Presidency.—*Ibid*

F. CURRIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govr. Genl. N. W. P.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—FEB. 15.

THE 50TH NATIVE INFANTRY.—The 50th Native Infantry, stationed at Vizianagram, has we hear, received a communication from the Adjutant General's Office, directing this Corps to hold itself in readiness for Foreign Service. Leave of absence granted to some of the men, has been in consequence cancelled, and absentees ordered to join with all practicable despatch. The destination of the Regiment has not been officially announced, but there is no doubt that it will proceed Eastward.

VELLORE.—A Correspondent at Vellore, writes in high terms of the appearance of the 33d Regiment, as its several Divisions passed through that Station.

THE GOVERNMENT.—We are informed that the Right Honorable the Governor will leave the Presidency for the Hills about the 15th Proximo, accompanied by the Hon'ble C. M. Lushington Member of Council; R. Clerk Esq., Secretary to Government in the Civil Department, and the Governor's personal Staff. Some of the Writers in Mr. Clerk's Department, are under orders for the Hills, where the affairs of Government will be carried on in communication with the Members of Council at the Presidency.

The Hon'ble Capt. de Graves, started for Ootacamund last Wednesday week, to make preparations for the Governor's reception. His Lordship's party, will, it is supposed, continue at the Hills until August next.

The Men of the Garrison Band have just been supplied with new uniforms, which are said to be exceedingly handsome, and from the profusion of lace with which they are covered, cost 80 rupees each suit. The Band is, we are informed, under orders for the Hills, where it will prove a great treat to the Ootacamund Residents.

CONDITION OF THE EUROPEAN SOLDIERY.—In calling attention to the letter of Engineer, we beg to offer a few observations on the condition of the European Soldiery in India. The Governor and Commander in Chief have at present a fair opportunity of doing something for the improvement of the health of Her Majesty's Troops, by rendering their quarters less objectionable. The good resulting from the removal of the men of H. M.'s 4th Foot from the low Bomb-proofs of Fort St. George: from changing H. M.'s 45th Regiment from the Barracks at Secunderabad to Camp: and from the removal of H. M. 62d from Masulipatam, are recent examples, not to go further back; from which our authorities ought to have derived a strong lesson: and we hope that such will have due weight in making them turn their attention to the better prevention of the *causes of disease*, amongst the European troops in this country.

It belongs to the Medical Officer to suggest measures for preserving the health of the soldiers. It is the duty of the Commanding officer, to give those measures effect. Lord Nelson, is said, to have kept the crew of the vessel he commanded in such perfect health by his judicious daily attention to phophylactic measures, that at all times he had a very small proportion of sick; and in three whole years did not lose a single man—and that on the West India station too. With Military commanders, it has been often but too common to find them almost disregardful of the means of *preventing disease*, 'till the health of their men became broken and it alas became too late to stop the ravages of death, stalking in all his awful majesty, through their daily diminishing ranks. In fine, we have a Civil, or Military Police to put a stop to moral crime, why have we not a Medical Police in every Station or Cantonment to check disease, as other civilized Governments have? such, by its timely precautions, would we think be found to prevent much of the Sickness, Cholera and remittent Fever especially, which have of late years, we are informed, prevailed to a degree formerly quite unknown at the Madras Presidency.

HERALD.—FEBRUARY, 16.

H. M. 55th Foot.—We are sorry to announce the death of another Officer, Lieutenant Codd, of this Corps of Dysentery.

We have heard that the mortality of Officers and men in this Regiment since it first come to India in October 1830, are equal to the casualties that have occurred in three Regiments from the abovementioned period.

SPECTATOR.—FEB. 16.

The 20th Regt. N. I. under the command of Colonel Marrett, which marched from Secunderabad on the 31st of December on route to Mulligaum, reached Jaulnah on the 28th Ult. and Aurungabad on the 3d Inst.—all well in Camp at the latter date, and without a single casualty having occured in the ranks of the Regiment.

We learn that this Regiment has been placed in a state of great perplexity, from learning through Poonah Division Orders of the 26th Decr.—which only reached Camp on the 2d February, one march before arriving at Aurungabad—that Mulligaum was not to be their final distination, but that they were to proceed, by wings, one to Dhoolia and the other to Asseerghur; while at the same time no route was or had been up to the 4th Instant, furnished to them. If they proceeded on to Mulligaum, they would only be increasing the distance of their march (it had already taken them 40 miles out of the direct road; and, what rendered the extraordinary delay of the official order appointing the route the more annoying we understand was, that a private communication of good authority had been received on the 3d Feby., which stated orders to have been issued for the Regiment's proceeding via Adjunta Pass to Findapore, and from thence the Right Wing with the Head Quarters to Dhoolia and the Left Wing to Asseerghur.

We are further informed that, on quitting Hydrabad, notice was given to the Sepoys that they would not be allowed Batta at Mulligaum; in consequence of which the whole carried on their families with them. Now however that they are ordered on beyond the frontiers of their own Army and to a distance of near 900 miles beyond the Madras Presidency, a hope is expressed—and we think it is most fairly entertaining—that some consideration should be shewn to the case of these men, in the peculiar position they are made to occupy.

COURIER.—FEBRUARY, 18.

The *Clarissa* and *Mahomed Shaw* are being fitted for the conveyance of Bullocks to Moulmein. They take Military Stores also, and are expected to sail in a few days.

The *Thetis* has also tendered for Troops, and she will probably take about 200 to Moulmein.

CHINA.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

BRITISH PIECE GOODS AND WOOLLENS.—No business whatever has been doing lately in any of these manufactures; but reports we understand have been received from the interior that the markets for *Long Ells* are very much depressed.

COTTON.—There as been a sale during the week of a parcel of 2600 Bales of *Bombay*, mostly of good qualities, at Taels 8 7 m. per pecul, which indicates no improvement in the market. Some sales have also been made in the *Madras* staple, at Taels 9. 5 m. for *Tinnevelly*.

In *Bengal* nothing doing.

LEAD.—Has experienced a slight improvement in price.

OPIUM.—The trade in the drug is at present entirely suspended, and we cannot give any quotations.

Deliveries of Opium 1st to 22nd December. *old Patna*, 6, *new* 29, *new Benares*. 47; *Malwa*, 192; Total chests 274.

PUTCHUCK.—Owing to the stock being small has advanced to our quotation.

RICE.—By advices from *Manila*, of the 11th inst, we are informed that the government had come to the resolution of publishing an order prohibiting the export of *Rice*, in consequence of a reported failure in the crops, and it was in discussion whethere or not to open the Port to free importation from other countries.

This information is not, however, likely to have much effect on our market, which at present offers very *low* rates.

FREIGHT. To Great Britain.... .. ..£ 4,10.
United States..... .....$ 25 per 40 feet.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK NANKIN. } No market yet opened for either of the articles.
TEA. }

The hong merchants still refuse to grant chops to the foreign s ipping, which causes a serious delay to the vessels having cargoes to discharge; and a more protracted interruption is apprehended to those ships not already secured, from the *cohong* being determined not to enter into their usual engagements, unless exempted from the possibility of a repetition of those degrading measures of the governor, lately visited on one of its members.

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
From 1st April 1838 to 1st December 1838.
in November 7 Previous Months. Total to 1st Dec.

	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	1st Stock Dec.
Patna.. old	50	525	26,250	5044	2,487,850	.....	.....	198
" .. new	239	560	133,840			.....	.....	2128
Benares. old	11¼	500	5,750	1902½	727,180	.....	.....	99
" .. new	86	525	45,150			.....	.....	661¼
Malwa.. old	817	540	141,110	6425¼	3,799,952	.....	.....	2678¼
" .. new						.....	.....	
Total..	1203¼		652,170	13371¼	7,014,982	14575¼	7667152	5764¼

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months sight, 4s. 7d. a 4s, 8d.
Government B lls 30 days sight, 4s. 5d.
United States Bank Bills at 6 months sight, a 5s. 7d.
Liverpool and Scotch Bank Bills 60 days sight. None.
Bengal Co's. 30 days sight 212
" " 60 " 214 E. I. Co's, Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
" Private 30 " " None. " "
Bombay 30 " 216 " " } No transac-
" Cos. 60 " " " " } tions.
Madras 30 " 227 " "
Manila 30 " $103 in Manila for $100 in China, Bills procurable,

PRICES OF BULLION.

Gold 98 touch.....$23.75
Sycee silver at Lintin.....94 a 7 per cent premium.
Spanish Dollars Ferdinand.....At Par.
" " Carolus, IV..... .....5 per cent.
Republican for exportation..... ....Par. to 1 "

LATEST DATES.

England 4th August per George IV | Singapore 1st Nov. per D. Pascoa.
U. States 10th July via England. | Java 3rd Nov. per Brown.
Calcutta 26th Sept. per Chelydr. | Manila 15th Dec. per Narcisa.
Bombay 4th Oct. per Dona Pascoa | Austral-Asia 26th Aug. per L. Hayes.
Madras 10th Oct. per Hindostan.

(*Canton General Price Current, Jan. 1st.*

CEYLON.

The 18th Royal Irish, under the command of Colonel Burrell embarked on board the *Apollo* this morning—She will sail for Trincomalie in course of the evening.—*Herald Feb.* 8.

FEB. 7—Arrived the *Clydesdale*, Davis, from Bombay.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY 1839.

The H. C. Steamer *Berenice*, sailed last Evening shortly after 6 P. M. for Suez with a Post Office mail of 14,440 letters and the following passengers.

Colonel Jervis, Major Moore, Mrs. Kennedy and child and Master A. Spens, The Hon'ble R. Cavendish, Mr. Orr of Madras, Major General and Mrs. Bellasis, Mr. Robertson of China, Mr. and Mrs. Duaso, Monsieur Delasert, W. Jardine Esq. of Canton, Mr. Edwards, Captain Sampson, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Borrelly, Mr. Thornton Col. Joas Casmero Pereira, Portuguese, Mr. J. Freeman, F. Gambiny, Esq. E. Beauram, Esq. Lt. W. Say, Mr. J Colville, G. Lee Esq. Captain Macready, 3 Europeans and 3 Natives Servants.—Messrs Orr, Jardine and Robertson were not forthcoming when the vessel sailed. Captains Burnet and Hobson, were Passengers for Aden.

The Mail for Bushire by the Algerene will be closed to day at 1 P. M.

We understand that the *Wellesley* is destined against Bushire with positive orders to attack the place, in consequence of the very strong representations made by Mr. McNeil to this Government of the equivocal and highly unsatisfactory conduct of the Schah latterly in his relations with us, which has left us no alternative but to try the effect of a hostile demonstration—The *Algerine* is to follow to-day and we hear that a sufficient number of Boats fitted for the purpose will be collected to obviate the difficulty of Vessels of the *Wellesley's* draught of water being unable to approach within gun shot of the town. It will soon be seen, the Schah will speedily have occasion to know, whether it is most for his interest to cultivate the friendship of England, or to throw himself into the arms of a power, that is using him but as a tool for her purposes, to be thrown aside at pleasure, or overwhelmed altogether when such is for her interest, or will serve her ends.

The death of General Allard, which took place at Peshawar on the 27th ultimo, must be regarded as an event of no ordinary importance at the present moment. To the Counsels of this man, and the efficient state to which he brought the Army of the Rajah, may be ascribed, in no small degree, the peace and comparative prosperity, as well as importance, that Lahore has enjoyed, for so long a period, over every other native power. The Rajah owes to him the reputation he enjoys in Europe, and, in many particulars, the interest that is felt in the Country and people he rules over. The General's reception, on his recent visit to Europe, at the Tuillieries, in all the distinguished Coteries of Paris, and wherever he went, evinced the high sense entertained of his merits, nor were the Literary bodies neglectful to testify their respect and gratitude for the many valuable contributions they owed to him. Friendly to English interests, a lover of peace, sincerely attached to the family of his Master and beloved by the troops, his death will be felt as a severe blow by the old Rajah, boding ill to the future tranquility of his reign, and aged and infirm as he has become, and unfit for anything demanding activity or enterprise, it is probable that it may incline him, more than ever, to lean upon the Indian Government, as his strongest and most stedfast friend. The circumstance of a powerful Indian Army being opportunely on his frontier and likely to continue there for some time, will act as a check upon any spirit of disaffection existing among his Chiefs and if the old Rajah himself should drop, as at no distant day he must, will guarantee the quiet succession of the Heir, and continued peace to the Country, which Allard's death might otherwise have left open to scenes of strife and Civil contention.

Our Cotemporaries predicted that on the Bank question the Press of India would be unanimous on their side. Let us see what the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru* say for a beginning.

It has long been said that the merchants are like the hogs, whose bristles cannot be touched without a cry resounding through the whole piggery, whilst the agriturae llists are like their own sheep, whose fleeces may be shorn to the quick, without eliciting a single bleat. Bearing this in mind, we expressed our expectation of a considerable disturbance amongst the *Ducks*, when they knew the contents of the Bombay Bank Charter Act. Our anticipations have however been exceeded; from their cries one might imagine that not only their pinions had been plucked, but that the Government had realy not left them one particle of down to feather their nests, They denounce the abstraction of their expected profit of 14 lakhs as a robbery,—a measure that deprives the Government of the small portion of respect which it still retained,—a proceeding which violates common honesty, nay a *swindling of the community* out of its property. Hard words these, and what is more the *Bombay Gazette* expects, 'to find the matter warmly taken up by the press of India,' without reference to local interests. This is good, for the utter inattention to local interests, the pure self-abandonment, the lively zeal for the public which is manifest in every line of the *Gazette's* paragraph, is really an example to all possessors of presses and types. Well then, let us follow in the same track. The Clerk of Chatham was brought before Jack Cade, and found guilty of writing, and forthwith ordered to be hanged with his pen and inkhorn about his neck. So bringing the Government of India before our equally self-constituted tribunal, we find it guilty of applying the public money to public purposes, a crime, which, in the eyes of all jobbers, is not to be exceeded in enormity.

The projectors of the Bombay Bank ask for peculier privileges, in short, a monopoly similar to that enjoyed by the Bank of Bengal, the market value of which they themselves estimate at fourteen lakhs. Really, it does seem an exceedingly fair principle, if monopoly of any kind is to be permitted, that it should be sold to the highest bidder. If the privilege is of any value, that value will be ascertained by an auction, and no one is forced to give a rupee more than he pleases. Indeed, if the price should go beyond the calculations of the Bombay speculators, they have only to wait for the inevitable fall that must follow, and invest their money at the rate they think profitable. The *Bombay Gazette* proposes another remedy for this mishap; that is, to repudiate the Government Charter, and start a Bank independent of Government aid. Nothing is easier; the public will then have the advantage of two Banks as they have in Calcutta, for we can promise the indignant speculators, that capital will be found to take up the whole of the *Chartered Bank Shares*.

The *Gazette* complains, that labour and expence have already been devoted to the object by particular individuals, who will now be deprived of their fair reward. Surely fourteen lakhs worth of head work cannot have been given by these gentlemen, and it is very easy and perfectly fair to refund to them the sums actually out of pocket We find here every day, gentlemen willing to devote considerable portion of their leisure to agricultural committees, steam committees, charitable committees, &c. any one of which must have been more laborious than the concoction of a Bank, an effort which would not have exceed the abilities of a merchant's bookkeeper, and the labour of a few evenings sitting down with the Bengal Bank charter before, him and shewing his results to the shareholders, (or intending shareholders as the auctioneers would say.) But we have heard here, though we do not know what truth there is in the report, that the whole fifty lakhs were nicely divided amongst a few, whose children and grandchildren, men-servants and maid-servants all had their names put down for a portion of this same fourteen lakhs of profit, now cruelly swept away by the 'despotic act,' the 'political chicanery,' 'the public robbery' of the Bengal Government. Now had the Bengal Government hung up the eldest son of the writer of these hard words, we doubt whether he would have found harder with which to reproach them. The pocket is certainly the sorest place about most people, and the Bombay speculators are no exception. The oddest part of the charge however is, that the Government, gets its own shares at par. We really cannot see any difference to the Government, whether it pays with one hand and receives with the other or not; but the mode chosen is advantageous to the private shareholder, for it is manifest that if the Government agent came to the auction as a bidder for its seventy-five shares, taking them here and there in course of the rate, the premium would be driven up by the competition, and the public would pay its juster proportion than it will now do. There is then no reasonable ground of complaint on this score.

The whole affair is shortly this, certain speculators in Bombay planned a Bank, and thinking they had influence enough to secure a Government privilege, *refused to other institutions of unquestionable stability*, they sought and obtained this privilege from the father and mother of jobs, the Court of Directors. The Bengal Government having the public interest more at heart than that of the Bombay speculators, has taken the fair market value of this privilege, as it will be ascertained at public auction, and put it to the public account, instead of letting it drop quietly into the pockets of the speculators.

What 'a monstrous and unparalelled violation of public confidence,' says the *Bombay Gazette*, 'we will hold them up in a prominent point of view;' do so good Mr. Editor, and if they are so hardened as to disregard your eloquence, why then the best thing you and your friends can do, is to look out for another job as fast as possible, for you may rely on it, the Bombay Bank is a hopeless case.—*Englishmen, Feb.* 14.

In an article we have to-day published, our cotemporary, the *Bombay Gazette*, has, we think, thrown away a great deal of excellent indignation, and not a little pungent vituperation, at the intention of the Supreme Government to put up the shares in the proposed Bank at that Presidency to public Auction. Now it really strikes us as about the very fairest proceeding that could have been devised. The Government, acting *certainly* according to theory, and *occasionally* according to practice, for what it considers the best interests of the public, which it is supposed to represent lends the sanction of its name and credit, by becoming a share-holder in a certain monetrary institution, and thereby gives facilities of various kinds to its operation But surely it cannot be contended that the benefits rising from such a connection are to fall exclusively into the hands of a few enterprising and so far, most praise-worthy individuals? On the contrary, the mony headed monster has a most undeniable claim to put into its own pockets the value which its own patronage, and that alone, has conferred. Let all charges justly incurred in launching the Bank, be amply repaid; but do not let our cotemporary persevere in the slight mistake of substituting a hundred or two inhabitants of Bombay, in the room of the rest of India. The terms of "robbery, plunder, oppression, and, all that sort of thing," would have been in better keeping, had the Government contemplated the very reverse of that which it has aunounced.

Had it made the self-elected Proprietors a present of the premium, to which the stock is expected to rise, we should have ourselves opened a most virtuous fire of abuse for its sacrifice of the many to the few, and its horrible, disgusting, never-to-be sufficiently lamented or exposed patronage of monopolists, at the expense of the country generally.

If the Bombay folks be desirious of establishing a Bank, without the assistance or partnership of the Government, then would they be justified in keeping their shares among themselves; but the rub here is, that the Government, representing the state, the public in fact, is bound to protect the latter *en masse*, and not individually—*Hurkaru. 14th Feb.*

The Second Calcutta Opium Sale on the 11th instant, has gone off with much more spirit than was generally apprehended from the unfavourable nature of the late accounts from China, respecting the Drug. The result was as follows

	Chests.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Average.*	*Proceeds.*
Behar....	1500	775	620	689	1034,100
Benares..	1000	640	600	620	620,175

Since that sale letters had reached Calcutta to the 5th Jan. p. *Bombay Castle*, and the 8th by the *Faize Rubahny*, stating that tho' the trade had partially opened, the prospects for the Drug continued very gloomy, which will no doubt depress the Calcutta price considerably lower than the sale average,

No recent seizure of Opium had been made at Macao, but search and confiscation were still practised by the Chinese authorities at Canton Great discontent prevailed among the Chinese against the Viceroy, tho' no actual outrage had taken place, but it would appear that strong remonstrances against the late violent policy of the Government, had been made in the northern provinces.

We regret to perceive that Captain Elliot's measures, during the suspension of the trade, had excited apparently general dissatisfaction among the British subjects.—We have not seen any detail of the causes which produced this discontent,, but we gather from what is stated, that he is thought to have sacrifised his own and the national independence, for some point of personal etiquette, and to have been the cause of the stoppage of the Trade continuing after the 18 or 19 Dec.

The following particulars taken from the Journal of a highly accomplished Officer in Sir John Keane's Army, of the sad fate of the three unfortunate Officers of the Royals, will be read with fearful and melancholy interest.

It would have been happy for these most excellent and promising young men had we not thus halted at Jerruk, but such is man's existence, the sport apparently of accident and pendant on a thread. On the morning of the 29th January the adjacent shikergah (as the dense forests or game preserves of that country are called) was seen, by thick masses of smoke, to be on fire, and many of our officers rode out to witness it; among others, Dr. Hibbert of the 2d. or Queen's Royals and Lieutenants Sparks and Nixon, of the same Regiment proceeded thither on foot, with fowling pieces and rifles, expecting sport on the wild animals driven by the fire out of the forest. Lieutenant Halkett of the same Regiment accompanied them on horseback and when they plunged into the thickest parts of the wood and he found it impossible to accompany them, he returned to the Camp, little dreaming of the melancholy fate awaiting them; no servant and only one Dog was with them, and this poor beast returned the same evening to the Camp. On their not returning in the evening some alarm was felt, and as we had supped full of rumours of wars for some days before, it was conjectured that they might have been made prisoners by the Belochees. On the following morning two parties of Cavalry and Irregular Horse were sent in search of them and, sad to say, a villager, who had been cutting wood in the forest and probably found it convenient to follow the course of the fire, had discovered and led the way to where their bodies were found, half buried in the smouldering and still hot ashes of the long grass and brushwood, by which their clothes had been destroyed.

A more pitiable object was never seen than the three bodies as brought into camp; not a vestage of their clothes remained, the extremities were partially consumed and the blackened skin and the limbs stiffened into the most frightful distortions, with the features almost entirely defaced, exhibited to their friends the most distressing spectacle that can be imagined.

An inquest was immediately assembled and a verdict of accidental death recorded; no sign of sword cut or gun-shot wound appeared on their bodies, nor could it have been supposed that three active energetic young men could have met a violent death from the enemy, without having given some account of their assailants. The relics of their clothes, such as metal buttons, were found on the spot; the barrels of their guns were a valuable booty and easily carried off, it is not wonderful that they were not found, but parts of the stocks were found shewing that they had been burnt; the bodies had evidently not been rifled, Dr. Hibbert's gold rings were left on his fingers and all three shewed by the injury received where their powder flasks had exploded on their sides, and two of the party being left handed men the sides on which the injury appeared, indicated the character of the occurrence which occasioned it. This farther proves another most satisfactory circumstance, that their sufferings must have been short, since no three men could possibly have been long surrounded by fire, with their senses about them, without ridding themselves of their gun powder.

A close examination of the spot where the bodies were found, and which was not very far from where Lieut. Halkett had last seen them, seemed to shew that they had ascended a tree from whence to shoot such animals as fled from the forest; some sudden change of wind appears to have brought the fire on them; one of them seemed to have dislocated his wrist and broken the bones of his arm in leaping no doubt wildly from the tree; his comrades may have perished thro' the vain attempt to rescue him.

Dr. Hibbert was a young man of great acquirements and great industry and the service, by this most unhappy occurrence, was deprived of a very valuable medical officer.

All three were buried in one grave on the morning of the 31st and the men of the 2d. or Queen's Royals raised a *cairn* over the spot, of sufficient size and put together with sufficient care, to secure endurance. The recorded verdict of the inquest did not satisfy the men and the spirit of revenge was bitterly expressed. They were all interesting and amiable men, much beloved in their circle and by the soldiery, and had the Regt. been led that evening to a charge on the Belochees, the sad sight of their mutilated officers would have been fearfully remembered.

The *Morley*, which left London on the 18th of August and arrived here on the 22d instant, has brought out 171 rank and file, but what is of more importance the Engines for our Iron Steamer, which we believe is in a conditon to receive them immediately so that we may hope speedily to see her usefully employed.

The Indian papers, received since our last publication, afford so much interesting matter, particularly those of Delhi and Agra, and we have extracted so copiously from them, that we are under the necessity of deferring till a future day, much that we had set apart for this, The Governor General, it will be seen reached Delhi on the 13th and was to remain there for 10 or 12 days. It is now quite certain, we hear, that Sir H. Fane will take up his residence in Bombay.

We have just learnt that another fire broke out yesterday in the same neighbourhood as the last, and that the results have been much more disasterous, no less than from 15 to 20 Houses, great and small, having been entirely consumed.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Extract of a letter from Naples of the 11th inst.:—"We have many English of distinction here, including the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Crewe, Lord Cremorne, Lord Exmouth, Earl Cadogan Lord Chelsea, Col. Fane, and many families of rank. The weekly balls at the Academia have begun, and are more brilliant than usual. No private balls have yet been given; Lady Strachan's is to be the first on a grand scale. The Duke of Buccleugh is expected here shortly, and the Palazzo Acton, lately occupied by the Prince di Siracuse, has been taken for him. We shall have a gayer season than Naples has enjoyed for some years. The King is daily expected from Palermo."—*Galinani's Messenger, December* 25.

An attempt will be made, it is said, to form a Coalition Ministry, on the following basis. Peel and the tractable Tories to come in; Sir Robert Inglis, Lord Roden, and the honest bigots, to be discarded. On his side, Lord Melburne, besides removing parvenus or incapables—such as Poulett Thomson and Spring Rice—from his Cabinet, which might be left by Lord Howick, would give up Daniel O'Connell. The arrangement would indicate a moderate Tory government of Ireland. Has not O'Connell himself an inkling, or suspicion, that he and "Ireland" are about to be sacrificed by the Whigs, from his last speech, at Wexford.—*Spectator, Dec.* 12.

Viscount Melborne, the Palace Premier or Royal Favourite, went to Windsor Castle on Saturday evening. He spent Sunday and part of Monday with the Queen, and returned to town on Monday evening. On Wednesday, *Viscount Melbourne* again posted to Windsor: and, on Thursday, accompanied his Royal Mistress in her morning ride. We observe that the Duches of Kent rarely joins the equestrian party; her Royal Highness prefers to ride with Lady Mary Stopford in her pony phaeton, or to walk on the Castle Terrace. Baroness Lehzen generally is in attendance upon the Queen. With the exception of *Viscount Melbourne* there have been no visitors of distinction at the Castle. *Spectator, Dec.* 12.

The recent marriage of our good friend Sir Charles Wetherell with Miss Harriet Elizabeth Warneford, is, we believe, the third matrimonial alliance contracted by the worthy Knight. He is as bold a man in affairs of the heart, it would seem, as he was once in affairs of state. Who can deny but that the petticoats possess greater attractions than politics?—*Age, Dec.* 12.

Last week an old man, an ostler in Musselburgh, died of glanders. He had been employed in training a horse which was affected with it, and, unfortunately, pricked his thumb below the nail; the thumb swelled, and was treated as a case of whitlow. When too late the true nature of the disease was discovered; and, in turning the poor man before his death, the flesh actually dropped off various parts of his body. This is the third or fourth instance, within these few months, of death from this horrible disease. Ought not horses afflicted with it to be instantly shot?—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The King of Hanover having heard that a report had been spread which affected the character of one of his aides-de-camp, Lieut.-Col. Fancourt, thought it necessary to have the business thoroughly examined, as his Majesty could not permit any officer, still less one of his personal staff, to stand implicated under any charge. A Court of Honour accordingly investigated the whole, and after considering the evidence, his Majesty was of opinion with the Court, that Lieut.-Col., Fancourt had completely cleared himself of any charge affecting his character either as an officer or a gentleman.—*Times.*—This alludes to a gross outrage against decorum of which Colonel Fancourt was said to have been guilty, in a public coffee-room in Hanover. We have been for several weeks in possession of the particulars, but forbore publishing them, though we had reason to believe they had been correctly stated to us. We presume, however, from the foregoing paragraph, that the Gallant Colonel has been able to show that the reports in circulation were unfounded.—Courier.—*Dec.* 24

The Earl of Durham, who holds the office of Lord High Steward of the corporation of Hull, has written to the mayor and town-council, expressing his willingness to accept their invitation to a public dinner to be given to him by that body. His Lordship states no time, but leaves the arrangements to those who have invited him. *Courier Dec.* 4

Friday evening an inquest was held at Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar-square, on the boby of Horatio Legget, Esq., who committed suicide by cutting his throat, on Wednesday. Mr. Kegg, a surgeon, St. Martin's-lane stated that about two o'clock on Wednesday he was called to attend deceased at the abovementioned hotel, and found him lying in bed, with his throat cut in a dreadful manner. Witness dressed the wound, and asked him how he came to do such a dreadful act; he replied that he was labouring under a most horrible dream, and added, "Can you save my life?" He appeared very anxious to live. In a short time afterwards he asked for a pen, ink, and paper, and wrote a letter to his wife, stating that he was unwell, and should return home in a day or two. He then folded, sealed, and directed it himself. After this he asked witness if he was likely to live? Witness said he was, if he did not lose any more blood. Mr. Howship, senior, surgeon of Charing-cross Hospital, also attended deceased. Witness continued to attend until one o'clock on Thursday, when he died from the severe loss of blood. John Wilkin, Esq., deposed that he had known the deceased for nearly 40 years; he is married, and has a wife and family. He was in the habit of frequently coming up to town from Worth, and invariably on these occasions dined with witness; after dinner, if they were alone, he would complain to witness that he was the most wretched man in existence, for want of active employment; he was pensioned in 1833, as Solicitor to the Commissioners of King's Taxes, on an allowance of £1,350 per annum. Deceased was 65 years of age, and was a man of temperate habits. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."—Herald, *Dec.* 24

The Count Walewski has just published a pamphlet on the alliance of France and England, in which he reproduces the views taken by several of the opposition French journals, in showing that it was to the interest of the former power to have maintained that amicable political feeling with the latter which was established after the Revolution of July, and seemed to be cemented by the Quadruple Treaty. The French government, however, he argues, has been gradually neglecting the friendship of England, has abandoned the liberal cause

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in Spain, has sacrificed the Belgian revolution, and has evacuated Ancona, in order to get itself tolerated by the Powers of the north. The author styles the abandonment of the alliance with England as the result of a fundamental oblivion of the principles of sound French policy.—*Galignani's Messenger, Dec.* 27

The *Times* gives the following under the head of Munich:—"The report of the projected marriage between Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte and the Russian Princess Olga gains credit every day in the *salons* of the high aristocracy of our town. Certain persons who appear to be well informed say, that the Emperor Nicholas would have charged one of his diplomatic agents to see and consult on that subject an influencial member of the Beauharnois family, and to know from him what would probably be the opinion of Prince Napoleon, in case such a proposition were made to him."—*Cour. Dec.* 24

A letter from Athens mentions the conferring of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour on Viscount Canning.—The gentleman commissioned by several English Banking-houses to make offers to the Greek Government for the establishment of a Bank to make advances on mortgages had withdrawn his propositions; and the *Minerve* journal which had accused the Minister of the Interior of having been the cause of the failure of this negotiation, had been seized.—The celebrated and aged Colocotroni had recently assembled all the pupils of the Gymnasinm on the site of the ancient Sphinx and had delivered them a long oration *à la Demosthène. Ibid.*

The days of ancient chivalry have not entirely passed away, as appears by the following letter of recent date from Tiflis, in Georgia:—"A young Cabardian Prince, named Schnedeli, having carried off the daughter of a nobleman, Boiyraki Beg, the father commanded his son Melik to defy the ravisher to single combat. The challenge was accepted, and at mid-day on Oct. 25th the combatants met on the plain of Arstana, between Derbent and Bouinaki, each attended by twelve noukirs, or esquires, bearing the banners of their respective chiefs. On that of the Prince was a golden falcon on a green shield; the bearings of the young Beg were a black boar, surmounted by three silver stars on a blood-red field. The combatants and their esquires were all armed cap-a-pee in mail, their helmets crested with feathers, and their lances fastened to their wrists. Four elders, two chosen by each, were seated on raised a platform, who laid down the laws of the battle, and were to decide upon the conduct and issue of the combat. They proclaimed that should either of the combatants be unhorsed, or if the followers of either took to flight, he should be considered as vanquished, and lie at the mercy of his adversary. The word was given, and the onset made with equal ardour on both sides. The conflict was long and obstinate, and fourteen of the esquires were overthrown, when Melik Beg, who had already received three wounds, by a resolute and bold manœuvre, threw the Prince out of the saddle. The successful champion imposed no other penalty on his fallen foe than that of immediately espousing his sister---a ceremony which was performed on the following day. The Governor of Georgia, on receiving a report of this extraordinary rencontre, sent severe reprimands to all who were engaged in it, but declined bringing them before the tribunals, as no one was killed or even dangerously wounded."—*Gal. Messenger, Dec.* 18.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the *Globe.*)

TORCH-LIGHT MEETINGS.—The following Royal Proclamation, for preventing such meetings as have lately been held in the manufacturing districts by torch-light, appears in the *Gazette* of to-night:

"BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

"VICTORIA R.—Whereas great numbers of evil-disposed and disorderly persons have lately, in some parts of Great Britain, assembled together after sun set, by torch light, and have there, in a tumultuous manner, with banners, and other ensigns, have continued such assemblies until [illegible] during the time they were so assembled, with shouts and noises, and, by the display of weapons of offence, have greatly alarmed the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of such assemblies, and endangered the public peace: We, therefore, being desirous to prevent the fatal consequences to be apprehended from such illegal meetings, and the dangerous tendency of [illegible] to the peace of our kingdom, but to the lives and property of our subjects, do hereby warn and command all persons to disperse from such assemblies at their peril; and do hereby require all Justices of Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, and other peace-officers, to use their utmost endeavours to prevent all such illegal assemblies, and to bring the offenders to justice.

"Given at our Court at Windsor, this twelfth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and in the second year of our reign.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Public opinion, we believe, is completely unanimous on the necessity of putting down these lawless assemblages. So long as they retained the form of peaceable meetings for legal objects, the government, through Lord John Russell, in his late speech at a dinner at Liverpool, declared the intention of leaving undisturbed their proceedings. In effect these proceedings have been left undisturbed, till their leaders have wholly thrown off the thin disguise of pacific dispositions. None but the most profligate assailantts will now accuse the Government of having shown the slightest disposition to suppress demonstrations of popular feeling. The utmost latitude has been given to such demonstrations;—a latitude which has not, we think, been without its use in exhibiting the whole nature of the agitation amongst the work-people, the weak and desperate character of its handful of itinerant orators, and the state of feeling to which they appeal in their hard-handed audiences. Direct resort to violence is now preached by the itinerant orators; and those torch-light meetin themselves are a near approach to it. The language of O'Connor has been rendered still more intelligible by the burning of Mr. Jowett's mill at Ashton-under-Lyne. It seems evident that this act has been directly prompted by these torch-light incendiaries. We say distinctly, that every man of them, to whom language can be brought home importing a *recommendation*, direct or indirect, of actual outrages, are fit objects of legal arrest and exemplary punishment. It is flagrant injustice to imprison and punish the poor men who act on their instigations, while prime movers of lawless outrage are let go at large.

(From the *Chronicle*)

The state of the country is now become most alarming. The recommendations of the men of violence are producing their natural effects. At Ashton-under-Lyne, a factory, in which nearly 400 people were employed, has been totally destroyed by fire, and the circumstances leave no room for doubting that the conflagration is the work of incendiaries---Mr. Jowett, the owner of the mill, has, it seems, rendered himself obnoxious to the Chartists and physical-force men of the neighbourhood by his known antipathy to torch-light meetings, and by his having caused the committal to prison, a few weeks since, of a boy employed in a portion of his mill, rented by Messrs. Higginbottom, for amusing himself at meal-times with strewing about lucifer matches among materials of a very inflammable nature. The boy's cause was espoused before the magistrates by the Rev. J. R. Stephens and other Chartists, who argued that he was too young to know the danger from what he was doing; but various circumstances led to the belief that the boy had been employed to set the mill on fire. Since that time Mr. Jowett has been particularly obnoxious to the physical-force men. At the Privy Council held at Windsor Castle on Wednesday last a proclamation was agreed on for preventing meetings by torch-light, and the proclamation was prepared in town yesterday, and forwarded at half past one o'clock to Windsor Castle for her Majesty's signature. We are now arrived at a crisis which calls for prompt and vigorous action. In England, thank God the good sense of the people will not allow them to remain with their arms folded while the incendiary is applying a torch to their houses. So long as the harangues of the leaders of the physical-force men led to no positive results it was perhaps wise in government not to outrun the public apprehension, and to hazard the making worthless men the objects of public safety Ministers can no longer be justified in remaining passive. The real authors of the violence must now receive the reward of their labours,

In the *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday there is a most instructive article on the subject of what is going on in Lancashire, "On turning," says that paper, "to a brief report of a meeting which was held at Rochdale on Wednesday, 7th Nov., we find the presence of the torches alluded to in the following significant terms:

"'Mr. Feargus O'Connor said he had spent seven years in the cause of the people—three in parliament, three out of parliament, and one at the press; but he did not intend to spend another six years, or even one year, before he obtained for the people their just rights—universal suffrage, annual parliaments, etc. The black slaves had obtained their emancipation on the 1st of August, 1838; and he appointed September 29th, 1839, for the manumission of the white slaves. If the Whigs did not concede their liberty on the 29th, the people should take it by force on the 30th They would have their Michaelmas goose on the 29th and on the 30th their opponents should have the gander. He had preached peace all his life, but at the same time he was always prepared for war. *One of those torches* (pointing at one near at hand) *was worth a thousand speeches; it spoke a language so intelligible that no one could misunderstand.—Those who were not within hearing of his voice would comprehend the meaning of that silent monitor.*'"

There is no mistaking the allusion. But the Rev. Mr. Stephens spoke still more intelligibly at this meeting. He told his hearers that "they would be justified in taking *those torches* and burning down the inhuman bastiles." After the late warning in the letter of Lord John Russell, a meeting was held, at which it was contended that meetings by torch-light were as lawful as any meetings, and at this meeting the Rev, Mr. Stephens thus expressed himself:—

"I have been denounced as a devil by the Birmingham political council, because I have recommended the people to arm—by law—under law—and for law—according to the principle of the constitution. I have given that advice—I give that advice again—I repeat it to night. You know that I never flinch—you know that I never shrink; and I am not come here to shrink or to flinch before you to-night. It is my opinion—my deliberate and decided opinion—that there is no chance for you—no freedom for you, until, in all things, you keep the law; and you cannot, in all things, keep the law, and as the law is kept by others, unless you have weapons of offence or defence, safe and secure in your individual and in your collective possession. . . . . I say that the new poor-law is no law at all—no law of God—no law of man—no law of Christian England—no law of Christian Englishmen, I say, that whoever he be—be he what he may—great or small, high or low—in red, or blue—no man has any right to attempt to carry the law into execution. If he attempt it morally, he must be morally resisted. If he attempt it physically, *he may be, and he ought to be, physically resisted.* . . . . I am sure that you have acted on what I have told you from time to time, and what I have told you is right, just, and good: and know you that *we may be ever ready to fight it out, and fight it out we will; for you shall have peace and plenty yourselves, or they shall have nothing bu war, war, war, till they be exterminated from the face of the earth.*"

It is observed by the *Manchester Guardian*, that none of these diabolical incitements to violence and bloodshed received the slightest check from the chairman, or elicited a single word of remonstrance from those who were associated with Stephens in the proceedings.

The magistrates of Bury, finding that a torch-light assemblage was announced for Saturday evening last, issued the following placard:—

"The magistrates of this district, having received instruction from the Secretary to State that all the late meetings by torchlight were illegal, and observing by placard that it is intended to hold one in Bury on the evening of Saturday the 8th inst., do, in conformity with their instructions, give this public notice of the illegality of such meetings, and do advise all persons not to attend them.

"By order of the magistrates,
"Bury, Dec. 6. "W. P. WOODCOCK."

Notwithstanding this caution the meeting was held, and attended by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Rev. Mr. Stephens, Mr. M. Fletcher, of Bury. Mr. Taylor, of Spollard, Mr. Hodgetts. Mr. R. J. Richardson, and one or two other agitators of smaller note. The assemblage consisted of several thousands of people, marshalled under flags and banners, carrying an immense number of torches, and many of them believed to have been armed. One of the speakers in particular was most inflammatory. At this meeting Stephens, adverting to a placard issued by the magistrates in the neighbourhood of Ashton similar to the one issued at Burry, and to the signature of Mr. Jowett to the Ashton placard, said—"I will tell you who James Jowett is; and I will let you see, and let James Jowett see, that James Jowett *has good ground to be afraid of torch-light meetings.*"

The *Manchester Guardian* quotes from a contemporary newspaper published on Saturday morning, consequently before the fire at Mr. Jowett's mill, the following account of threats uttered by Stephens in reference to that gentleman's property:—

"On the 26th and 27th of last month, M. J. R. Stephens delivered lectures in his meeting-room, Charles Town, in which he made use of very strong language. He said there was a devil magistrate who sat in Brook's office, before whom a poor boy was brought for lighting a match in a cotton-factory; in one hour's time he was sent to prison for 28 days, not being allowed a sight of his parents. *It was a question with him, if that devil magistrate's house would not ere long, be too hot for him.* He said the men of Todmorden had begun at the wrong end in destroying property, instead of taking the constables' lives who came to serve the order upon the overseers. That, if the magistrates of this borough gave order to the constables to serve any order relative to the poor-law being introduced into this parish, they, the constables, should be set aside. That he had read a few days before of an incendiary having destroyed six stacks of corn; after having read the account he thanked God for that *as it might be extended to Lancashire, into the halls, ay, and into the cotton factories also, and not to six, but six hundred stacks!*"

These extracts speak volumes. We have no doubt that ministers are fully impressed with the necessity of grappling with this danger without delay. The least hesitation, the least trifling now, may work a world of mischief. The riots at Bristol are still fresh in our recollection, and the lesson they teach is that there ought to be no compromise with outrage. The moment men in authority hesitate, violence gains the ascendancy. The cowardice of the Lord Mayor of London in 1780 had nearly converted London into a heap of ruins. The failure of the magistrates of East Kent to do their duty, in 1830, persuaded the Swing rioters that they might count on impunity, and we owe to their imbecility the spread of the outrages throughout most of the southern counties. We repeat it, this is no longer a time for hesitation. England and Scotland differ from all other countries. Everywhere else men are more or less connected with the soil, and are seldom destitute of some property; but here there are millions living from hand to mouth, their week's wages literally anticipated by the Saturday night. The least shock to credit in consequence of confusion would beget a state of things without example in the world. Once let havoc loose, will it stop? Let us not deceive ourselves by reliance on what happened in England in former times. Historical precedents are worthless—every age has its own peculiarities. Mr. O'Connell, at a meeting of the Precursor Society on Tuesday, denounced the physical-force men of England in a speech of fervid eloquence. They had sent an emissary to the meeting, who made, it seems, an artful speech, but Mr. O'Connell soon unmasked him:—

"How," he exclaimed, "can this gentleman tell me that Stephens has no authority with the Radicals, when I see him elected as delegate for six-and-thirty towns through the north of England, and when I behold him and his assistants commanding what they like from the Radical meetings? No. Mr. Chairman, it is a monstrous delusion. Why, it makes the speaker look like an enemy come amongst us in sheep's clothing. He has spoken of the virtues and good citizenship of Oastler, the man who talks of arms at these Radicals meetings—the man whose name has been inscribed on the Radical banners in England, and who has been allowed at every one of them as their leader.—Oh! shame upon the Radicals of England, to allow such wretches to be their leaders. Shame upon them that would send him and Feargus O'Connor before the world as their leaders and directors. But this person has actually made an apology for Stephens. He has made an apology, and that too in this room, for Stephens, the man of blood—the man who says that the manufactories of England should be converted into sheets of flame. (Hisses.) Why, I actually felt my blood boil within me to hear, in this assembly, any man come forward and dare to recommend the conduct of such men. (Great cheering.) Go back, Sir, and tell them from me that Irishmen will never tolerate, much less countenance, any set of men, no matter who or what they are whose projects are only meant to cause anarchy and disorder. Tell your employers, moreover, that so far from joining them in their reckless conduct, that if they carry on their destructive schemes so far as to violate the law, or disturb the Queen's government, we shall be the first to take up arms against them, and in such a manner, too, that there will be no necessity for the epauletted chieftain, or the plumed officer, or the veteran soldier; for the Irish people will rise as one man to support the constitution, and they shall find me ready and willing to become their leader. (Tremendous cheering.) I am and have been the advocate of peace, tranquillity, and order. There is no man breathes has a greater horror or aversion to the shedding of blood; but I again repeat that, should those men, by their malpractices, be so foolhardy as to put the throne of our beloved Queen in danger, I will raise a legion, and lead it myself to the field of battle. (Great cheering.)"

This is speaking to the purpose. If the government do their duty, which we are persuaded they will do, this mischief will soon be put down; but if it be not properly met, it may become serious. All good men and friends of order will rally round the government, persuaded that "the magistrate beareth not the sword in vain."

(From the *Standard.*)

We receive from a ministerial journal of this morning the information—"That the state of the country is now become most alarming," and that we are now arrived at "a crisis which calls for prompt and vigorous action," when "as guardians of the public safety, ministers can no longer be justified in remaining passive; the *real* authors of the violence must now receive the reward of their labours." We do not profess to understand the purpose of this intimation—we cannot guess whether a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, or a visitation of special commissions, or martial law, is designed; but if ministers are in possession of information, warranting a recourse to any of these extreme proceedings, we can have no objection whatever to their adopting the proceeding, as a temporary remedy, *upon their own responsibility.* Meanwhile we look in vain for the external evidence of "the most alarming state of the country," and the awful "crisis" described. In the agricultural districts—

All seems as peaceful and as still,
As the mist slumbering on the hill,

though there may be much cause for discontent, and perhaps much actual dissatisfaction: and though, certainly, there are some unpleasant symptoms apparent among the manufacturing population of a few districts, they are far less formidable than some that we have heard of. We have no Peterloo mobs threatening to make a Moscow of Manchester—no menace of armies twice as numerous as that which fought at Peterloo about to march to London to control the House of Lords, and new-model the constitution. Those things belong to the times when the Whigs out of office hallooed the populace against the laws, or when the Whigs in office invited demonstrations and threats of physical force. We are told, indeed, of the burning of a mill—an act of deep criminality—but one which may have been the act of a single incendiary; and we are informed in fact that the same mill was endangered a few days before by a little boy either idly or maliciously tampering with *lucifer matches.* To prove, however, that the burning of the mill was malicious, we are referred to some highly improper speeches of Messrs. O'Connor and Stephens; but there too we have, in other times, examples of an apparent connection between such destruction of property and Whig excitement—witness the Whig speeches immediately preceding the burning of Nottingham Castle, and the burning of a part of the city of Bristol. We will venture to say that nothing worse can be traced to Messrs. O'Connor and Stephens than may be extracted from the speeches of very eminent Whigs in 1831; and it is to be remembered that there was nothing equivocal in the burning of Nottingham Castle and Bristol—there was no room left to ascribe either conflagration to accident, or to individual malice—both were the work of open-handed Reformers, who at Newark attempted to murder the owner of Nottingham Castle, in their patriot zeal, and at Bristol prefaced the burning of the town by a stanch Reform hunt of the blood of the learned Recorder of that City. We mention these things to show that England has passed with safety through "states as alarming," *crises* as the present. We mention them more especially, however, in order to contribute our humble aid in furtherance of our contemporary's wish, that the *real* authors of the violence may now receive the reward of their labours. It may suit the interest of the party supported by the journal which sounds the alarm this morning (the *Chronicle*) to stop at Messrs. O'Connor and Stephens, as it suited the interest of the same party to hang four or five of its miscrable dupes at Bristol; but we cannot in justice close with Messrs. O'Connor and Stephens the inquiry after the real authors of whatever violence has afflicted or may threaten the country. Nothing was known of Messrs. O'Connor and Stephens in 1819, when the Whigs defended the right of a mob to assemble in a number of many thousands, threatening to "make a Moscow of Manchester." Messrs. O'Connor and Stephens were no parties to the persecutions by slander and by every form of pettifogging of the brave men who saved Manchester upon the 16th of August in that year; all that, and all of the same kind that followed during 10 or 11 years, was the work of the Whigs. Again, Messrs. O'Connor and Stephens were as much unknown in 1831. They had nothing to do with the burning of Nottingham Castle and Bristol—or the attempts to murder the Duke of Newcastle and Sir Charles Wetherell—or the threatened march of the doubled Waterloo host to London. Here, again, all the praise or all the blame belongs to the eloquence and the private organization of the Whigs, who may claim, first, to have arrayed the people against the law; second, to have taught the ill-disposed among the people to look for political change through the agency of violence, thirdly, to have begotten Messrs. O'Connor, Stephens, and the whole brood of incendiary agitators. Yes, the proof of affiliation is quite clear—the Whigs prepared the populace for the agitators by teaching to menace the legislature and to defy the law, and prepared the agitators for the populace by showing what a very profitable thing agitation may be made. The progeny is ill-favoured enough, and just now, feeling itself as Mr. O'Connell, another of the Whig-spawned letter, says, "strong enough, it kicks" its parent "from it," but it may not be disowned. If, then, the "real authors of the violence are to receive the "reward of their labours," as the *Chronicle* says it wishes, and as we wish with at least as much sincerity—however Messrs. O'Connor and Stephens may be dealt with, some necks, now adorned with ribbons and collars, or preparing such decorations, must feel a rougher cincture. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, it will be observed, has of a sudden become furiously loyal!

THE LETTER.

Can it be Baron Brougham and Vaux who has written the letter to the Queen on the state of the monarchy, signed "A Friend of the People?" Yet, who can read it and believe it any other man's work? In the first place it rejects, fully and fiercely, the doctrines which, when the Reform Bill was in progress through the House of Lords, he, then Lord Chancellor, did, on his bended knees, implore the Peers to sanction. The inconsistency rampant is a cognizance not easily to be mistaken. Then comes a disclaimer of all courtly style: the learned Lord has before, in his proper person, professed his inaptitude to flatter and gloze. The pamphlet advances its opinions as "the result of a long life of political observation, no little political experience, and a diligent study continued above half a century, of the most eventful period in the whole history of our species." Above half a century of political study! The author, then, must be one on whose head some sixty winters have gathered their snows, through the volcano still burns beneath them. He is one who has not only led "a long life of political observation," but who has possessed no little "political experience,"—that is, who has been practically concerned in the conduct of affairs. On whom, but on the learned Lord, could such opportunities for gleaning wisdom have been wholly thrown away? Again, among those sayings of the learned Lord which have been circulated in society, is the observation that the present Cabinet was put together as an experiment to ascertain how far it might be practicable to work the state with a Ministry excluding all the ablest men of both parties. In the text of the present pamphlet we find this conversational dictum embodied. Then there is the scalding hatred to the Whigs that boils over in every page, more especially hatred to her Majesty's first Minister, who, among the "ablest men" omitted in his Cabinet, was guilty of omitting the Lord Brougham and Vaux. Above all, we note the crisis at which the pamphlet comes forth, as though this precise moment were hastily seized to forestal and outbid the deserter of the Canadas in his canvass of the Radicals. Does not the author by this time stand demonstrated? We need not say that an epistle, which is reasonably ascribable to Lord Brougham, is clever and cutting. Though uttered in a tone of too little respect for the Sovereign, it contains much that Her Majesty may ponder with advantage. After some unseemly admonitions, that the popularity attendant on her extreme youth and on the novelty of her reign has already faded, the writer goes on to remind her, that though the letter of our constitutional law declares the Sovereign incapable of doing wrong, yet that, substantially and morally, the possessor of the regal power must ever be responsible for the choice of the Ministers. What manner of Ministers they are upon whom Her Majesty's choice has now fallen the pamphlet describes with unusual accuracy:—

"Downing-street, Whitehall, are no longer the resort of the Cabinet. The official residences are deserted, and one palace holds the Sovereign and the servants of the public.....The chief among them will have their whole time divided between sleeping and attendance in your palace. No time for calm discussions: none for careful preparation of dispatches and other state papers: none for reading, if they ever think of so vulgar an occupation! A set of men who really and truly require every kind of help to conceal if it cannot lesson, the poverty of their natures, and enable them to keep up a respectable appearance among politicians, thus throw away all chances of bettering their condition, and the poorest statesmen ever seen among us, they who most wanted all the little helps to be gleaned from unremitting industry, are become also the most idle, and the least economical of their little resources."

Releasing himself, in the slightest possible manner, from all allegiance to the principles on which he recommended the Reform Act, he stretches forward to show that the £10 householders are precisely the class of people least fitted for the gift of the elective franchise, and that the proper depositaries of it (either in exclusion of or in addition to the householders) would be the workmen of the towns. The householders, the pet voters of the Lord Chancellor of 1831-2, will read, we suspect, with more surprise than satisfaction, the character now given of them by their former patron:—

"Are the £10 shopkeeper," asks the pamphlet, "men who scorn dictation and spurn at bribes? Are they, the smooth-tongued simpering creatures of the counter and the till-men, to think for themselves, and disregard the frowns of a customer. Nay, suppose them protected by the ballot, are their hearts independent? On the contrary, I am fully persuaded that there is no class in the community more thoroughly the slaves of slow grovelling prejudices, more truckling to their superiors, of course more insolent to those below them, more bent upon rising to the levels above them, more anxious to increase the interval that separates them from those beneath. They are, according to all my observation of men, the most aristocratic in their propensities of the whole community. In a lord's presence they stand not upright; a lady's carriage at their door sets their heart a fluttering. To ape the worst fashions of the silliest portions of mankind is their delight. The present system *judicially* intrusts the franchise to this class by the thousand, while not a journeyman has it. But there are not any *men* in the whole world more truly independent than the journeymen. As they are well-informed and skilful, sober, and industrious, so are they free. The slaves of no low vanity, which makes men in easy circumstances poor, by making fictitious wants beyond their means, they have enough to support them, and not enough to pamper and spoil. A good workman is to the full as independent of his master as the master is of him: in many crafts a great deal more so.—Among those men you never hear any demand for the ballot. No: they demand the right to vote! Give them *that*, and they will exercise it like *men*, in the face of day."

Undoubtedly there are able well-informed, and upright men among the journeymen; more too, perhaps, in proportion to the numbers of the class, than among the shopkeepers. Further, it may be admitted that the journeymen are for the most part tolerably independent of their employers. But of all classes of the community they are most under the influence of direct bribery. The shopkeeper is warped by the hope of getting or the fear of losing custom; but the journeymen, at 25s. a-week, with a wife and six children, is bought outright for 10 sovereigns. It is not the fact, as the pamphlet assumes, that the journeymen are wholly excluded. In those large towns where freemen are a part of the constituency, the journeymen vote in that character. Let Nottingham, Norwich, and Yarmouth, serve as samples of their independence.

We must not withhold from our readers the sketch of the Premier, as executed by the pencil of his late ally. After characterising that Minister as a follower of Mr. Huskisson and Lord Dudley (which latter nobleman's reputation, in a recent article of the *Edinburgh Review*, understood to have been furnished *by Lord Brougham*, has been brought into a higher point of view than it had previously held, though not than it had well deserved), the pamphleteer proceeds to describe Lord Melbourne as a man whose constant maxim seems to have been,

"Anything for a quiet life:" "a man who has no kind of talents" (this is not a little unfair), "except to be an agreeable member of society, and who chooses to play at being Minister, because he finds he says, the excitement of it pleasant." "The indolent, careless individual, who (with the help of his *Canning*-school companions) governs you as entirely as he leaves Parliament and the country to govern themselves, no doubt tells you—'It is nothing, all a fancy, all a dream, nothing in it, nothing at all.' He has an unusual contempt for all opinions, all doctrines—this he mistakes for being practical; indeed, for all subjects whatever which he thinks is profound; nay, for all men, not even excepting himself, which he fancies is sagacious and enlarged."

Which would be the less evil to Lord Melbourne—to go on enduring these awkward hits from an old friend perfectly acquainted with all his weakest places or to tolerate that old friend in the Cabinet? Lord Melbourne does not often make the wisest choice; but really, for this time, we do believe he has chosen the smaller annoyance of the two.—*Times, Dec.* 19.

RUSSIA.

The *Commerce* publishes a letter of recent date from St Petersburgh, which states, that although an immense majority of the Lithuanian peasantry profess the United Greek religion, which recognizes the Pope, and differs from the Roman Catholic faith only in the liturgy, the Czar has issued an order compelling all the Catholic priests of Lithuania to embrace the Russian-Greek form of worship. In obedience to this order, several imperial commissaries, escorted by strong cavalry detachments, have proceeded from village to village, and summoned the Catholic priest under pain of transportation to Siberia, to become converts to the Russian-Greek faith, to recognise the Emperor as their spiritual chief, and to wear the costume of the Russian ecclesiastics. The priests are stated to have yielded to intimidation, but at the same time to have confined themselves to their houses and made no attempt to gain the people to their cause. In this respect their conduct had been approved of by the peasantry, who had sworn to die in the faith of their fathers, and to sacrifice their lives rather than their religion. It was reported that the Emperor was preparing rigorous measures against the nobles of Lithuania and White Russia.—The news was confirmed that the Duke de Leuchtenberg, immediately after his marriage, was to be created Grand Duke of Finland and Courland. By the official journals he was designated merely as—His Highness the Chief of the regiment of the Hussars of Kiew. The Czar had expressly forbidden these journals to call the young prince by his German name, in order to avoid shocking the ears of the Boyards and Russian nobles.

PERSIA.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains a letter from Odessa of the 2d inst., which, after remarking that the rupture which certain parties and their organs had predicted would ensue between Russia and England, on the occasion of the new commercial treaty between the latter power and Turkey, has not taken nor likely to take place, adverts to the state of things in Persia, and maintain that England has been in the wrong to take offence at the Shah for lying siege to Herat, a thing which Persian monarchs had often done before. It suggests that commercial jealousy as much as fear for its own preservation, has instigated the East India company to make the military demonstration which it has done in the Persian Gulf, and asserts that the Shah is right for wishing to maintain free commercial competition in his own states; as well as that it is unjust for England to aim at obtaining a monopoly in Persia, while it exclaims against all monopolies at Constantinople. It concludes by saying, that Russia has no desire to stir up a quarrel, that would involve all Europe on one side or other of the dispute, but adds, that if the contest is really forced upon her, Russia will certainly not shrink from it.

MISCELLANEA.

LONDON TAVERNS.—"A tavern," says an old wr[i]ter, "is a common consumption of the afternoon, [a] the murderer or maker away of a rainy day. To g[ive] you the total reckoning of it, it is the busy man's [re]creation, the idle man's business, the melancholy ma[n's] sanctuary, the stranger's welcome, the inns-of-co[urt] man's entertainment, the scholar's kindness, and th[e] citizen's country. It is the study of sparkling w[ine] and a cup of canary their book." A considerable chan[ge] has taken place in the manners of the people in regar[d] to taverns. Formerly they were the General place [of] resort for men of genius, rank, and fortune; and eve[n] princes did not disdain to visit them. How much ta[verns] verns were frequented by the literati in the early pa[rt] of the last century, the Spectator, the Tatler, and othe[r] British essayists, bear abundant evidence; and there [is] little doubt but many of these papers were produced [in] a tavern, or originated in the "wit combats" that fre[-] quently took place. Although Sir Richard Steele wa[s] extravagant in his uxoriousness, yet who has not ad[-] mired that passage in one of his letters to his wife, writ[-] ten from a tavern, in which he assures her that he wi[ll] be with her "within half a bottle of wine?" Th[e] change that has taken place in respect to the compan[y] frequenting taverns, is supposed to be owing to th[e] increased expense; but the extravagant charges [of] tavern-keepers, in Queen Anne's time, were not l[ess] deserving of complaint then, than they are now. T[he] Duke of Ormond, who gave a dinner to a few frie[nds] at the Star and Garter, in Pall-Mall, was charg[ed] twenty-one pounds six shillings and eight pence, fo[r] four dishes and four, that is, first and second courses [of] without wine or dessert.

CELEBRATED TAILORS.—Among the celebrate[d] tailors that this country has produced, Sir J. Hawk[-] wood, usually styled Joannes Acutus, from the sharp[-] ness of his needle, or his sword, leads the van. The arch[-] Fuller says, he turned his needle into a sword, and h[is] thimble into a shield. He was soon of a tanner, wa[s] bound apprentice to a tailor in London, pressed for [a] soldier, and then, by his spirit, rose to the highest com[-] mand in foreign parts. He served under Edward III., and was knighted. He showed proofs of valour a[t] Poictiers, and gained the esteem of the Black Prince. He finished his glory in the pay of the Florentines, and died, full of years, in 1394. His native place (Hed-ingham, Essex) erected a monument to his memory in the parish church---Sir R. Blackwell was his fellow apprentice, and knighted for his valour by Edward III., married his master's daughter, and founded Black-well Hall---John Speed, the historian, was a Cheshire tailor. His merit as a British historian and antiquary is indisputable---John Stowe, the antiquary, born in London 1525, was likewise a tailor. In his indus-trious and long life he made vast collections, as well for the history and topography of his native city, as for the history of England. He lived to the age of eighty and died in poverty---Benjamin Robins was the son of a tailor, of Bath; he compiled Lord Anson's voyage, and had great knowledge in naval tactics.---The first man who suggested the idea of abolishing the slave trade, was T. Woolman, a Quaker, and a tailor of New Jersey. He published many tracts against this unhappy species of trade; he argued against it in public and private; and made long journeys to talk to individuals on the subject. In the course of a visit to England, he went to York, in 1772; caught the small-pox, and died.

ADVANTAGE OF SYSTEMATIC CIVILITY.—We learn from the Memoirs of Sir John Sinclair, by his Son, (a very interesting book), that the venerable baronet was deeply sensible of the advantage of systematic or uni-versal civility. "His ancestors," says the biographer, "had acquired a right of superiority over the burgh of Wick, the county town; and in virtue of that right, he possessed a veto on the election of the provost and bai-lies. Considering the minority of their superior a favour-able opportunity for an invasion of his rights, certain malcontents in the burgh and neigbourhood had re-course to intimidation, offering various insults to himself and his adherents. These out breakings of local vio-lence were met by proper firmness on the part of the young proprietor. He resolved that no concession should be wring from him by threats; he sent a special summons to his own tenantry and those of his surround-ing friends; and, assembling an array of twelve hun-dred persons, overawed the disaffected burghers so completely, that they abandoned their design of inter-rupting the election. From this affair Mr. Sinclair received a lesson which he never afterwards forgot. 'One of the leaders in these disturbances,' he says, in his private memoranda, 'informed me that he was ex-asperated to oppose me by my neglect in not answering a letter. I was thence induced never to fall again into the same error.'" The biographer elsewhere makes the following statement:—"Sir John, when president of the Board of Agriculture, observed invariably the rule to receive with civility all visitors, whether they came to ask or to give intelligence. He knew how frequently the conductors of a public department con-sider themselves insulted by individuals presuming to advise them, as if advice implied aspersion on their sagacity or knowledge. For his own part, he made no pretensions to this official plenitude of wisdom. Even when the propositions made to him were manifestly absurd, he listened to his adviser with attention, and dismissed him with urbanity. A gentleman, *who pro-posed to drain the kingdom with the broken china of the East India House*, was so pleased with his polite reception, as so offer, in return, his vote at the next election, either for Kent or Middlesex."

RUNNING IN DEBT.—If youth but knew the fatal misery they are entailing on themselves the moment they accept a pecuniary credit to which they are not entitled, how would they start in their career! How pale they would turn! How they would tremble and clasp their hands in agony at the precipice on which they are dis-porting! Debt is the prolific mother of folly and crime; it taints the course of life in all its streams. Hence so many unhappy marriages, so many prostituted pens, venal politicians! It has a small beginning, but a gaint's growth and strength. When we make the mons-ter, we make our master who haunts us at all hours, and shakes his whip scorpions for ever in our sight.—*Novel of Henrietta Temple*

DEFINITION OF Nothing.—At the Donegal assizes, the following humorous cross-examination of a witness occasioned much merriment in court. Mr. Doherty—"What business do you follows?" "I am a school-master." "Did you turn off your scholars or did they turn you off?" "It do not wish to answer irrelevent questions"(---Laughter). "Are you a great favourite with your pupils?" "Ay! trothram I; a much grea-ter favourite than you are with the public." "Where we you, sir, this night?" "This night?" "This night!" said the witness; "there is a learned man--- *this* night is not come yet; I suppose you mean *that* night." (Here the witness looked at the judge and winked his eye, as if in triumph.) "I presume the schoolmaster was abroad that night, doing nothing?" "Define 'no-thing,'" said witness, Mr. Doherty did not comply. "Well," said the *learned* schoolmaster, "I will define it---is a footless stocking, without a leg"---(roars of laughter, in which his lordship joined). "You may go down, sir." "Faith, I will believe you're tired enough of me; but it is my profession to enlighten the public, and if you have any more questions to ask, I will answer them."---*Belfast Norther Whig.*

INDUSTRY REWARDED---A proud Welsh squire took it into his head to be very angry with a poor curate, who employed his leisure hours in mending clocks and watches, and actually applied to Dr Shipley, Bishop of St Asaph, with a formal complaint against him, for im-piously carrying on a trade. His lordship having heard the complaint, told the squire he might depend upon it that the strictest justice should be done in the case: accordingly, the mechanic-divine was sent for a few days after, when the bishop asked him, "How he dared to disgrace his diocese, by becoming a mender of clocks and watches?" The other with all humility answered, "To satisfy the wants of a wife and ten children!" That won't do with me," rejoined the prelate: "I'll inflict such a punishment on you as shall make you leave off your pitiful trade, I promise you;" and immediately calling in his secretary, ordered him to make out a presentation for the astonished curate to a living of at least L.150 per annum.

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